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ABSTRACT

Within the public, academic, and school libraries the use of specific types of materials was examined, for example, audio-visual, reference and bibliographic materials and different types of catalogs. The physical layout and arrangement of the libraries, and their influence on use and non-use was also considered. The factors inhibiting the use of libraries include the geographical distribution of users, the location of the library within the community and the educational abilities and literacy levels of the readers. The levels of usage included are: academic - professional and faculty members, postgraduate, undergraduate, research and administrative levels; public - adults and children, student, professional and business; and special provision for handicapped or homebound readers. Information for the bibliography was gathered from a search of the published literature, unpublished materials, material obtained from letters to library schools, and published letters, and relevant published indexing and abstracting services, e.g. "Library and Information Science Abstracts," "Library Literature," and "ERIC." (Author/NH)

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Bibliography of use surveys of public and academic libraries. 1950 - Nov. 1970.

by Pauline Atkin

School of Librarianship, Polytechnic of North London.

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INTRODUCTION

The bibliography has been produced as a preliminary piece of work for a project concerned with a survey of the use of libraries in a London Borough, which is to be carried out at the Polytechnic of North London School of Librarianship. The brief was to examine the work in the field of use studies of public and academic libraries, in the U.K. and North America since 1950, and to compile a list of references with annotations, where possible.

As the most recent complete survey of the literature of use studies had been published in 1964 (1) it was felt that this present bibliography may be of wider interest.

An attempt has been made to examine as much of the original material as possible where no abstract was available in published bibliographies. Unfortunately a large number of references still have no abstracts, the bulk of these being mainly theses and research papers originating from North American libraries. The recent postal strike and time limitations did not permit photocopies or microforms to be acquired for examination.

SCOPE

TOPICS INCLUDED

1. Public libraries in the widest definition, e.g. state-supported, locally supported; use of children's libraries, mobiles, reading rooms, reference and lending departments, etc.

2. Academic libraries; use of departmental libraries, research libraries, main reading rooms, etc.

3. School libraries.

Within these types of libraries, the use of specific types of materials was examined, for example, audio-visual, reference and bibliographic; use of different types of catalogues and their arrangement; use of subject areas, physical layout and arrangement of libraries, and their influence on use and non-use, etc.

FACTORS INHIBITING THE USE OF LIBRARIES

This included the geographical distribution of users, and the location of the library within the community. Socio-economic groups of readers; educational abilities and literacy levels of readers; segregational policies, racial and cultural differences in relation to use.

LEVELS OF USAGE INCLUDED

a) Academic-professional and faculty members, postgraduate, undergraduate, research and administrative levels generally.

b) Public - adults and children, student, professional, business, etc.

c) Special provision for readers who are housebound, handicapped, blind, deaf, illiterate, etc.

TOPICS EXCLUDED

1. Special libraries, since there are a number of useful bibliographies which cover work published to 1970. (2), (3), (4).

2. Surveys of library services unless important use studies are included.

3. Surveys directed at librarians asking about use of their services - some exceptions are included, if important.

PROCEDURE FOR SEARCH

A search was carried out of:

(1) Published bibliographies in the field of library surveys (see Appendix 1).

(2) Unpublished materials not recorded in published sources, e.g. Cambridge University Library Management Research Unit's collection of surveys of the use of academic libraries.

(3) Material or knowledge of material obtained from:

a) a letter sent to all library schools in the U.K. requesting information concerning any research or publications in the field which had been completed or was in progress. (Regrettably returns from North American library schools were not obtained, due to time limitations and the postal strike.)

b) a letter published in the *Library Association Record* requesting that any person or library having completed a use study could contact me.

(4) Relevant published indexing and abstracting services, e.g. *Library and Information Science Abstracts, Library Literature, ERIC,* etc.

ARRANGEMENT

The bibliography has been classified, using the February 1971 draft of the CRG scheme for library science, modified to the requirements of this bibliography. This produces a basic array of

promotion and use of the library and its materials, type of library used, use classification and country of origin. An alphabetical subject index is provided.

SYMBOLS (see Appendix 2)

Within the frame of each entry, certain additional information has been given to aid users of the bibliography.

The bibliographic source of the article or work is quoted if it was obtained from an index or bibliography.

Symbols are used to denote:

(1) That an item is unchecked and that no published abstract has been located, and in checking the libraries at the Polytechnic of North London library school and the Library Association, the original article or report has not been found.

(2) An item of secondary importance which may contain some useful information for the user, therefore warranting inclusion.

Within the time limit of six months for the project, for source items that have been personally checked, the annotations are of a rudimentary nature; little more than main headings covered in the survey are given, with a brief note as to the standard of usefulness to the reader. It is hoped that these may be of some help in making a quick assessment, but that at some time, a fuller more evaluative listing will be made, with notes appended to the material not seen to date.

No evaluation of the material has been attempted, partly due to the volume of the bibliography, and the necessity to put the bibliography into print as quickly as possible.

Please send any comments or criticisms regarding the bibliography to me, personally, at the Polytechnic of North London School of Librarianship. Information concerning any relevant surveys that I have omitted to trace, would also be welcome.

Pauline Atkin
July 1971.

REFERENCES

(1) Davis, R.A. & Bailey, C.A. *Bibliography of use studies.* U.S. Office of Science Information Service. 1964.

(2) Wood, D.N. Use studies: a review of the literature from 1966 to 1970. *Aslib Proceedings, 23*(1), Jan. 1971, 11-23.

(3) Fishenden, R.M. Information use studies. Part I. Past results and future needs. *J.Doc., 21*(3), Sept. 1965, 163-8.

(4) *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 1966 to date, (yearly reviews of information needs and uses).

APPENDIX 1

Bibliographies and Indices Checked for use study material.

Association of British Library School Teachers - *Directory* 1967 and 1970 eds.

Davis, R.A., *and* Bailey, C.A. *Bibliography of use studies.* U.S. Office of Science Information Service, 1964.

Dissertation Abstracts. 1950-1970 (July).

Educational Research Information Center. *Research in Education.* 1966-1970 (Oct.)

Government Social Survey - list of published reports and papers. 1970. (looseleaf). 1969 complete to Jan. 1970.

Greater London Research: Quarterly Bulletin of the Intelligence Unit. 1968-1970 (June).

Index to theses accepted for higher degrees, accepted in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland. Aslib. 1950-1967.

Jain, A.R. *Statistical study of book use, supplemented with a bibliography of library use studies.* U.S. Dept. of Commerce. 1967. (supplement to Davis and Bailey).

Library Association. *Yearbook.* Research in progress 1969-1970.

Library and Information Science Abstracts 1969-1970 (Aug.)

Library Literature. 1949-1970 (Aug.)

Library Research in Progress. U.S. Dept. of Health... 1959-1965 (all published).

Library Science Abstracts. 1950-1968.

National Lending Library for Science and Technology - *British Research and Development Reports* (BR & DR). 1966-1970.

Research in Librarianship, vols. 1 & 2. 1965-1969.

Saunders, W.L. *Provision and use of library and documentation services.* Pergamon. 1966. (Bibliographic listing).

Scientific Research in British Universities and Colleges. Vol.3: Social Sciences. DES.

Social Science Research Council. *Data Bank Catalogue.* May, 1970.

Social Science Research Council. *Newsletter* 1967-1970.

Social Science Research Council. *Research Supported...* 1967-1970.

Social Science Research Council. *Report of Council.* 1966-1969.

U.S. Office of Education. Research Reports. 1956-1965.

APPENDIX 2

SYMBOLS USED.

UnC. - Unchecked source material, no abstract available.

2nd. - Secondary importance - may contain some useful material.

Source - Bibliographical source of entry.

Direct Source - Private communication.

Reference - Reference to research in progress.

It is recommended that the bibliographical source be searched for all entries noted from *U.S. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS, E.D. Reports;* and *RESEARCH IN LIBRARIANSHIP* since these may be reports of research in progress, later completed and published under different titles.

Where no source is quoted, the item was located from a personal search of the Library Association and North-Western Polytechnic School of Librarianship libraries.

APPENDIX 3

List of periodical abbreviations used in the Bibliography.

AHIL Q.
Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries Quarterly.

ALA Bull.
American Library Association Bulletin.

Am Doc.
American Documentation.

Am Lib.
American Libraries, formerly ALA Bulletin.

Arkansas Libs.
Arkansas Libraries.

Aslib Proc.
Aslib Proceedings.

Aspects of Libsp.
Aspects of Librarianship.

Assist. Libn.
Assistant Librarian.

BCLA Reporter.
British Columbia Library Association Reporter.

Bkmark (Idaho).
Bookmark, University of Idaho.

Bull.Med.Lib.Assn.
Bulletin of the Medical Library Association.

California Educ.
California Education.

California Lib.
California Librarian.

Calif. Sch. Libs.
California School Libraries.

Canad. Lib.Assn. Feliciter.
Canadian Library Association. Feliciter.

Coll. & Res. Libs.
College and Research Libraries.

Conn.Lib.
Connecticut Libraries.

Educ. Libs. Bull.
Education Libraries Bulletin (Inst. Education, University of London).

Fla. Lib.
Florida Libraries.

Focus
Focus on Indiana Libraries.

IATUL Proc.
International Association of Technical University Libraries. Proceedings.

Idaho Libn.
Idaho Librarian.

Ill. Lib.
Illinois Libraries.

Ind. Eng. Chem.
Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Ind.Lib.
Indian Librarian.

J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci.
Journal of the American Society for Information Science.

J.Doc.
Journal of Documentation.

J. of Cat. & Class.
Journal of Cataloguing and Classification.

Kans. Lib. Bull.
Kansas Library Bulletin.

La. Lib.Assn. Bull.
Louisiana Library Association Bulletin.

LAR
Library Association Record.

Lib.Inf.Bull.
Library and Information Bulletin.

Lib.J.
Library Journal.

Lib.Occ.
Library Occurrent.

Lib.Q.
Library Quarterly.

Lib.Resources & Tech.Serv.
Library Resources and Technical Services.

Malayan Lib.Grp. Newsl.
Malayan Library Group. Newsletter.

Maryland Lib.
Maryland Libraries.

Minn.Lib.
Minnesota Libraries.

News Notes Calif.Lib.
News Notes of California Libraries.

North West Newsl.
North Western Newsletter.

N.Y. Lib.Assoc.Bull.
New York Library Association Bulletin.

Ohio Lib.Assn. Bull.
Ohio Library Association Bulletin.

Okla Libn.
Oklahoma Librarian.

Ont. Lib.R.
Ontario Library Review.

Public Lib.
Public Libraries.

Research in Libsp.
Research in Librarianship.

RQ (ALA Ref. Serv.Div.)
RQ. American Library Association. Reference Services Division.

Sch.Lib.
School Libraries.

Sch.Lib.Assn. Calif.Bull.
School Library Association of California Bulletin.

Sch.Lib.Rev.
School Library Review.

SLA News.
Scottish Library Association Newsletter.

S. Dakota Lib.Bull.
South Dakota Library Bulletin.

Spec.Libr.
Special Libraries.

T.E.S.
Times Educational Supplement.

Texas Lib.J.
Texas Library Journal.

Utah Lib.
Utah Libraries.

Va Libn.
Virginia Librarian.

Wilson Lib. Bull.
Wilson Library Bulletin.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ebd

Vickery, B.C.

Research at Aslib. (*In Research into library services in higher education.* p.18-21; Feb. 1968).

Aslib has carried out many user studies. At present Aslib is analysing an amplified survey showing that academics are the most assiduous users of the library. Academic users spend ten times as long as industrial users on each search. This calls for serious consideration.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 68/32 and see abstract LSA 68/33.

EgK Eeo D227

Clough, E.A.

A survey of the geographical distribution of adults holding current tickets of membership of Southampton Public Libraries. L.A. Public Libraries Committee; ? ; Sept. 1963.

UnC. Source: Research in Librarianship, Vol.1 1965-67. *Ref.*

EgK Eeo D227

Clough, E.A.

Where do readers live? *Research in Librarianship,* p.164-168; *1*(6), June 1967.

An analysis of the geographical distribution of registered adult readers of the Southampton Public Libraries. In general: (i) polling districts with good communications to the town centre have the highest percentage of adult registered readers; (ii) polling districts with a high percentage of readers are directly adjoining the various branch libraries; (iii) three particular areas make below average use of the library service. Of the estimated total adult population, 9.1% were registered at the Central lending library and 24.7% were registered in the whole system.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 68/164.

EgK Eeo D227

Meakin, A.O.

Survey of library users in Southampton. *L.A.R.* p.144-8; 71; May 1969.

A description of a survey carried out in 1968 of the geographical distribution of adults registered as users of Southampton Public Libraries. The method of compilation is described, and the significance of findings discussed, particularly in relation to two branch libraries. Some of the difficulties encountered in organizing the survey are indicated, and the value of the results, especially when compared with those of a similar survey carried out in 1963, is emphasized.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Eqmb

Thirsk, J.W.

Reference libraries. *Librarian*; p.83-85, *45*(5); May-June 1956.

An analysis of the types of reader who use reference libraries and the improvements needed in present day stocks to serve them adequately. The advantages of microprint and microcard in replacing out-of-print books and periodicals are emphasized.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 6106.

Fb Eh D771

McCrossan, John, *and others.*

Library services for the handicapped in Ohio. Ohio, Kent State Univ. Center for Library Studies, 57p. 1968.

This study, undertaken for the Ohio State Library, provides in Part I a detailed account of the number and location of blind, partially sighted, and physically handicapped people in Ohio and a survey of the library services presently available to them.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* ED 020 758

Fv Eqieh D73

The underprivileged reader: a report on the "Access to Public Libraries" survey, presented at the A.L.A. annual conference, July, 1963. *Wilson Lib.Bull.,* p.65-67, *38*(1); Sept.1963.

'Access to Public Libraries' is a survey, primarily of the nature and use of racial restrictions and access, supplemented with sections on student use, foreign language resources, and regional distribution of library resources. The report and reactions to it are summarised.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 13729

Fvqieh D76

Bell, Bernice Lloyd.

Public library integration in thirteen Southern states. *Lib.J.,* p.4713-4715, *88*(22); Dec.15, 1963.

269 questionnaires giving data on integration in the main public library were returned by libraries in the 13 states, showing that 244 libraries offered service to negroes. In addition, a further 46 integrated libraries were identified from other sources, making a total of 290 integrated libraries, compared with 39 in 1954. Negroes serve on library boards in 10 Southern states, and on branch library boards in two cities. In 5 cases, negroes are not aware that the main library is integrated, and the librarians have made no effort to let them know.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 13968

Fvqm As

Taylor, F.R.

Standards for reference services in public libraries. Library Assoc., R.S. & I. Sect. *Proc. Ann. Conf.,* p.37-45; 1968.

The interest of OSTI began with the survey of the use of technical services of public libraries which they carried out under Dr. Clements. Four working papers together with the section document on the grading and responsibilities of the reference librarian were supplemented by the results of a postal survey. The standards are covered under four headings: (i) the needs of various sections of the community; (ii) the sources of information available; (iii) the present standards for reference services; (iv) proposed standards for reference services.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 68/1060.

Fx D747

Blank, Blanche D, *and others.*

New York city libraries: a comparative study of a small sample. New York, Hunter College (City University), 56p; 1968.

It was found that the services are not equitably distributed. Staff, bookstock, circulation and other indicators of service showed significant variations. There was no equality in reader or librarian satisfaction. Higher income, higher education areas do not use the libraries more than lower income, lower education areas. Book circulation, reader, and librarian satisfaction did not inter-correlate, nor did any of these outputs correlate with most inputs in expected ways. Highest correlation was between

circulation and bookstock. Demographic factors seem to play a far larger role in determining satisfaction than incremental administrative differences.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 68/180.

Hw + Fvj Gp

Children's public libraries and school libraries served by public libraries: survey summary of a questionnaire. *Libr.Inf.Bull.*, p.155-173, *1*(5); 1968.

Includes:- annual issues of books; number of books on loan; registered borrowers; period of validity of registration of tickets.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LISA 69/313.

L(5) Gp Eqg

Noonan, Eileen F.

An evaluation: the traveling high school science program. *Sch.Libs.*, p.24-25; *7*(2); Jan. 1958.

The plan aims at correcting the apparent lack of interest in schools in science. A questionnaire circulated to librarians and science teachers in 28 schools in 1956-57 is analysed. It was found that: (i) 50% of the average or above-average pupils used the service; (ii) one person read 40 books, but the average was 5-10 per person; (iii) librarians made use of the list of books, buying the most popular; (iv) there was an increase in non-fiction reading; (v) there was great co-operation of staff in interesting the children and the programme proved effective and stimulating.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 8652.

Ma

Using Libraries. London, *T.E.S.*, no. 2150: 1000; Ag 3, 1956. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma

Barnes, R.C.M.

Information use studies: comparison of some recent surveys. *J.Doc.* p.119-121; 21; Sept. 1965.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Az Bn Gu D73

Wert, Lucille M.

Library education and high school library services. Final report. Urbana, Illinois Univ. 369p.; 1969.

A causal-comparative method of study was selected to determine the cause or causes responsible for the development of reader services in each of eight high school library programs. The data for each school were collected by means of questionnaires, observation, and interviews. The data showed that, as a group, the librarians with more library education developed more extensive programs of reader services than did the groups of librarians with less library education. The data showed the same pattern of differences in regard to the amounts of time the librarian spent on reader services and in the student and teacher use of the library.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 037 223.

Ma Az Fv Ebf D773

Walker, Richard D.

The influence of antecedent library service upon academic achievement of university of Illinois freshmen. Univ. of Illinois; ? ; 1963,

Multiple-regression analysis was used to test the principal hypothesis. Three samples were used. The primary sample consisted of 552 students from Illinois; one sub-sample consisted of 86 students from Chicago; the second of 466 non-residents of Chicago. Index values representing the level of both public library and high school library services were assigned each student in the sample.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res.in Prog. no.9. June 1963. OE - 15005-9 473.

Ma Ebf D73

Elliott, E.H.

Student use of libraries, a challenge. La., *Lib.Assn.Bull.*, p.149-50+; 26; Winter 1963.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit., 64-66.

Ma Ec711.4 D73

Morris, John Earl Bruce

The library materials used in urban planning: differences between items cited by scholars and by practitioners within the same field. Univ. of Chicago; ? : 1954. Unpublished Master's dissertation.

The purpose of this study was to compare the characteristics of the library materials used in two quite different situations - the scholarly and the practical - within a single subject field. This was done through analysis of citations. It was found that there are measurable differences in subject classes used, forms of material used, sources, and date of publication.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey, 1964. 315.

Ma Eei D73

Haro, R.P.

How Mexican-Americans view libraries; a one-man survey. *Wilson Lib.Bull;* p.736-42; 44; March 1970.

What are the library attitudes of Mexican-Americans selected from various age groups?

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit., 1970.

Ma Egi

Bearman, H.K. Gordon.

Literacy, libraries and youth. *(In - Book provision for special needs.* L.A. London & Home Counties Branch Week-end Conf.Papers, p.31-40; 1962).

Public librarians' attitudes towards the creation of school libraries by education authorities are deplorable and may well have contributed to the decline in the use of libraries after leaving school. This decline is demonstrated by the results of *An enquiry into the use of books and libraries by young people* undertaken by the author (p.41-48). 554 replies were received to a questionnaire to young people between 14 and 20 years at secondary and grammar schools or in youth clubs. 90% had been members of a public library but by the age of 15 40% had ceased membership. 20% said the books in the public library were inadequate for their needs; 20% said they lacked the time to use the library because of school work and homework.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 12473

Ma Egi

Williams, A.R.

The library and the secondary school. *Sch.Lib. Rev.*, p.3, 81-84, V: New Series; Feb.1951.

Figures obtained during a survey of 4,000 children of between 11 and 15 years of age are tabulated under three heads, (a) relative distribution of various types of books in leisure reading among secondary school boys, sub-divided under secondary modern and grammar, (b) the same for secondary school girls, and (c) the proportion of children reading English classics. The following deductions were made:- (i) library facilities appear adequate in the grammar schools, but not in the secondary moderns, (ii) about half the children make insufficient use of the libraries, (iii) all the children questioned had access to a public library, but fewer than 40% use it, (iv) roughly one in 40 uses commercial lending libraries, and most of these use their school libraries as well, (v) among boys, the dominant reading is adventure, mystery and detection, hobbies, etc., (vi) girls read more than boys, primarily adventure, "domestic" stories, mystery and detection, and school stories, (vii) classics are read more by girls and by grammar school pupils than by boys and secondary moderns generally.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 710

Ma Egi D749

Jones, Milbrey L.

Library service to senior high school students. Rutgers, Grad.Sch. of Lib.Service; ? ; 196?

To test the hypothesis that provision for library service (both school and public) to senior high school students (12th grade) varies according to the socio-economic level of the community. Scope and Methodology: Will collect data on library services in five New Jersey senior high schools in terms of expenditure, and on public library facilities in the communities served by these schools in terms of total expenditure, personnel assigned to special services for young people, collections, services and patterns of use by students.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.9, June 1963. OE - 15005-9 495.

Ma Eqibf D73

Schick, Frank L. *and others.*

Background paper - student use of libraries: access and materials. U.S. Office of Educ; ? ; 1963.

Description and analysis of student use of libraries in terms of access and availability of materials. The presentation is based upon a survey questionnaire from libraries in 25 cities, upon census data and statistical materials for 1960 published by U.S. Office of Education.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.9, June 1963. OE - 15005-9 523.

Ma Eqv

Aitcheson, Jean.

An investigation into the performance of the ESRO/ELDO documentation service supplied to United Kingdom users. OSTI, 56p.; 1968?

UnC. 2nd. Source: BR & DR 1781/68.

Ma Fb D21

Willson, J. *and* Cochrane, J.

The use of libraries in the Borough of Haringey, 1966-1970. G.L.C., Res. & Intell.Unit; ? ; 1970?

Study is based on a sample of issues from all libraries in Haringey.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1970. 70-103.

Ma Fb D227

Monkhouse, F.J. *editor.*

A survey of Southampton and its region. Brit. Assoc.for the Advancement of Science. 1964. p.246-255.

Includes article by Broady, M. The growth of the residential area.

UnC.

Ma Fb D73

Gonzalez, R.H.

Number of tasks as a measure of library use. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; ? ; 1962.

Unpublished study.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey. 1967.

Ma Fb D73

Walker, L.J.

Emphasis on library use. Remington Rand. Library Bureau. p.7-8. 21.

UnC. Source: May 1958.

Ma Fb D756

Pipkin, M.B.

Survey of the holders of expired borrower's cards in the libraries of Durham, N.C. Univ. of North Carolina, 44p. 1963. Thesis.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit., 61-63.

Ma Fb Ebd D771

Dennison, Barbara.

Supplement to a study of extra-institutional use of libraries by Ohio Academic Personnel. Cleveland, Ohio, Case Western Reserve Univ., Center for Docum. & Communic. Research, 146p. 1969.

The study for which this supplement was prepared consisted of an investigation of the use of libraries outside their own campus by the students, faculty, and research personnel of Ohio colleges and universities.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 033 736.

Ma Fb Ebd D771

Goldwyn, A.J. *and* Verhosek, Edward.

A study of extra-institutional use of libraries by Ohio Academic Personnel. Cleveland, Ohio, Case Western Reserve Univ., Center for Docum. & Communic. Research, 179p. 1969.

To investigate (1) the volume of library traffic between and among all Ohio campuses; (2) the kinds of libraries patronized by Ohio academic personnel, (3) the characteristics of those non-academic libraries which were patronized (or at least of those parts of their collections which were used); (4) the variations in extra-institutional (off-campus) use according to the characteristics of each "home" institution; (5) other patterns of use; and (6) a methodology which could be utilized in this study and tested for other uses.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 033 735

Ma Fb Ebf D73

Jorstad, D.

Panel comments on student use, No.1. *Minn.Lib.* p.212-13; 19. December 1959.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit., 58-60.

Ma Fb Ebf D73

Pond, P. *and others.*

Student research project for the Institute [on Improving library service to students. Univ. of Minnesota, April 20, 1963]. *Minn. Lib.*, p.325-40; 20; Sept.1963.

To survey extent of school, public, college and home library use by students in a large suburban high school with a good library programme and to indicate purposes for which high school students use public and school libraries. Response to questionnaire: 86%.

Source: Lib.Lit., 64-66.

Ma Fb Ebf D73

Woods, William E.

Factors influencing student library use: an analysis of studies. Univ. of Chicago, 52p.; 1965. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

All academic library use studies done in the United States which tested use as a reflection of scholastic aptitude will be analyzed and compared with emphasis on (1) the year of the study and the period of time it covered; (2) the character of the library and the institution it served; (3) the methods used to report scholastic aptitude; and (4) the statistical methods used to equate students' intelligence and library use.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Jain/ Davis and Bailey. 1967. 544.

Ma Fb Ebm D73

Greenan, T.A.

As others see us: the lecturer. *North West News l.*, p.5-6; no.90; March 1966.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fb Ecd

Library Association. South Western Branch.

Pilot readership survey, 1957: questionnaire and report. L.Assoc. South Western Branch, 1958

To find out reading ability of socio-economic groups, who readers are, what they read and why? Non-readers - who they are. Reading interests and relation to occupation, status. Public library members and non-members - reasons for use and non-use. Value of availability and use of Public Libraries. Statistics given.

Pamphlet.

Ma Fb Eeo D763

Young, E.M.W.

Communications behavior of a selected group of adults residing in Pontchartrain Park, New Orleans, Louisiana. Atlanta Univ., 51p; 1962. Unpublished Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain/Davis and Bailey. 1967. 547

Ma Fb Eet D73

Mayer, P.A.

Some characteristics of non-resident library users. Univ. of Chicago, 43p. 1957.

Thesis. *2nd. UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Ma Fb Egi D756

Stephens, A.A.

Survey of library services used by students of six selected high schools in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Univ. of North Carolina, 85p. 1968.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Ma Fv

Cole, B *and* Taylor, J.

Finding out about libraries: report on a survey carried out by a team of school library monitors. *Assist.Libn.*, p.13-15; 61; Jan.1968.

Nine researchers (all secondary schoolboys aged 13-16 years). Nine branch libraries in four London Boroughs were visited. Here was the nub of our survey. Joining the adult library is a problem which much concerns keen readers in their early teens. All the libraries surveyed provided study space and allowed schoolboys to use it, but three researchers reported that there was not enough room.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Fv

Rowat, M.J. *and* C.L.

Book awareness and library usage: survey carried out by students of the Leeds School of Librarianship in March 1966. Leeds School of Librarianship; 22p. June 1967.

Survey of public library users and non-readers.

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69.Refs.

Ma Fv

Taylor, Anne.

How to test your library. *What?* p.7-11, *2*(1), Autumn 1969.

Members of the *What?* research panel were asked to report on their local libraries. 38 replies were received. Points were awarded for: distance from reader's home; opening hours per week; reference books in stock; proportion of qualified staff; cost of ordering books; and provision of a readers' advice desk.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LISA 69/2463.

Ma Fv Az Ecd D771

Osborne, Mary Virginia.

Occupational influence on reading: a study of science-technology books and borrowers. Western Reserve Univ., School of Library Science; ? ; 1950. Unpublished Master's dissert.

Study of circulation records. Found that 54.5% of books borrowed had some relationship to patron's occupation. Records were taken from sci-tech. division of the Cleveland Public Library.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey. 1964. 333.

Ma Fv Az Eeo Ecd D711

Woodhouse, Roger G.

An investigation into some socio-cultural factors influencing the distance people will travel to use a public library. British Columbia. Simon Fraser Univ. Geography Dept; ?; 1968. Honours Essay (B.A.)

4 areas are distinguished by their distance from the library and a sample of the users from the library in each is taken. Characteristics included education level, house type, use of library, reading and book background, occupation. Findings prove that people of higher social status predominate in users travelling greater distances to libraries.

Direct Source. UnC.

Ma Fv D21

Camden Survey, February 1966 - Results.

North Western Polytechnic Library School. 1966.

Direct Source. UnC.

Ma Fv D21

White, D.W.

The public libraries in the new towns of the London area: their origins, development, organisation, services offered, and the use made of them. Library Assoc.; 1967.

F.L.A. Thesis unpublished. *UnC. Source:* Research in Librarianship, Vol.2, 1968-69. Ref.

Ma Fv D21

Mass Observation

Reading in Tottenham: a report on a survey carried out by Mass-observation on behalf of the Tottenham Borough Council. London, Tottenham Central Library, 1952.

To find out as much as possible about reading habits of people of Tottenham in relation to their other activities, and to find their attitudes towards the use of Public Libraries. Topics covered - scope of reading (newspapers, etc.), who reads books (reasons for not reading), where did they get books (shops, friends), public libraries (who belongs), reading tastes (fiction, non-fiction), uses and importance of public libraries (frequency of visits). Statistics given - very good indeed.

Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Fv D21

Westminster, England, library user surveys.

Liaison; p.28; April 1968.

A survey carried out among public library users in Westminster disclosed that one travelled over 50 miles "for the specific purpose of using the library". The report says that Westminster was one of the libraries asked by Rediffusion to take part in a project to measure the effect of television programmes on reading. Reporting on the use of the reference libraries, an analysis of 1,355 returns showed that: 34.9 per cent were in commercial or industrial employment; 14.1 per cent were civil servants or local government staff; 10 per cent were students; 19.5 per cent were self-employed and 5.4 per cent were staffs of colleges and other educational establishments.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Fv D225

Harris, W.P.G.

Libraries and reading: a survey of the Moulescoomb and Westdene areas of Brighton. *Research in Librarianship,* p.21-26, 2(7), Jan. 1968.

803 questionnaires were distributed by students of the Brighton School of Librarianship to residents who were not registered with their local branch libraries. 48.8% were completed. 35.5% of the residents used Brighton Central or other public libraries. In many households the children used the library although the parents did not. Main reasons for not using libraries were TV and lack of time. Only 4.5% claimed not to read at all. 10.1% read more because of TV, 31.9% read less. 58.2% were in favour of retaining fines for overdue books. 58.7% were unaware of one or other of the central record and picture lending services.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 68/161.

Ma Fv D2235

Plymouth Public Libraries.

Readership survey, 1959. Plymouth Public Libraries, 4p., 1959.

To find out effect of reading of books borrowed has on readers' lives and life of community as a whole. To find out number of hours spent on reading to increase knowledge (not for relaxation and entertainment). Statistics given - of some use - occupations, age groups, education, reading habits, use of library and reasons for use.

Ma Fv D227

Clough, E.A.

Survey of library users 1968. City of Southampton public libraries (April 1968 - Sept. 1968). Southampton Public Library; ? ; 1970?

Research completed. *UnC. Source:* L.A. Yearbook 1970. 70 - 27. *See also* Meakin, A.O.

Ma Fv D272

Luckham, B.

Survey of Eccles library users. Preliminary report, Oct. 6th, 1965. Eccles Lib. Committee, 5p., 1965.

Part of larger survey carried out by Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee - North West.

See Research Paper 1 for precis of contents. 605 users interviewed.

Ma Fv D272

Manchester, University of. Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies.

Characteristics of Eccles Library users. Manchester Univ., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 3p; 1965. Research paper no.1.

Random sample of 605 people aged 15 years+ who used libraries interviewed. Discovered variations of library use - daily, climatic factors, Sex diffs., Educ. level of users, no. of visits per week. Statistics given.

Source: Research in Librarianship, Vol.1. 1965-67. Refs.

Ma Fv D272

North-West. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee.

Chester-Eccles Survey; working paper. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee, 18p., 1968. Research publication no.8.

Complete summary of findings - gives sex, age, occupation, intelligence, use and non-use of libraries and reasons for use and non-use. Subjects and books studied, etc. - very useful. All statistics.

Ma Fv D272

North-West. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee.

Patterns of library use. A survey of public library users in the City of Chester and the Borough of Eccles. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee, 4p; 1967. Research paper no.6.

To elicit facts about frequency and types of borrowing and other library use and opinions about the service. Services used - for book loans for oneself, another, to return books on loan. Reasons for use - use newspapers, etc. No. of times visit libraries. Factors influencing use - Age, sex, education levels. Statistics given.

Ma Fv D272

North-West. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee.

Preliminary findings from Chester Library survey. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee, North-West; 5p; 1965. Research paper no.3.

See paper 1 for similar findings and questions asked in Eccles. Statistics given.

2nd.

Ma Fv D272

Wallman, I. *editor.*

Survey of public library use in Crumpsall. Manchester, S. Rowe, 20p., 1968.

500 adults (56% men) were interviewed at 22 locations within the catchment area. The questionnaire requested details of the interviewees' age group and occupation etc., library use and satisfaction, and for the non-users their reading and former membership. The period of the survey was three weeks, with interviews taken morning, afternoon and evening every day except Sunday.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Research in Librarianship, Vol.2, 1968.

Ma Fv D282

Newcastle upon Tyne. Municipal College of Commerce.

Interim report of the survey of public library use - results. The author, v.p., 1963.

Direct Source.

Ma Fv D282

Wallsend Survey.

Liaison, p.3., Jan. 1964.

About 1,100 people in the streets of Wallsend were interviewed in a survey of library use made by 27 students of Newcastle upon Tyne School of Librarianship, and a report on their findings is included in a report on the past two years' work in the library. All were asked if they used a public library and questions were then divided for users and non-users. About 26 per cent of men used the library and 30 per cent of women, and among the women there was a falling off in library use in the 25/45 age group. The highest use was among men over 65 and women under 25, where 32 per cent in each group were borrowers.

Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fv D73

Ennis, Philip H.

The library consumer: patterns and trends. *Lib.Q.*, p.163-178, *34*(2), April 1964.

The report is based on P.M. Hauser and Martin Taitel, 'Population trends...', an analysis of census statistics relevant to libraries. The main factors affecting library use are an increase in numbers of students, well-educated and elderly people, expansion of urban and suburban development with, at the same time, a trend outwards from the metropolitan centre, and greater use by racial minorities. Statistics are quoted in support of these deductions, with Tables showing Distribution of national resources for books and public libraries.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 14486

Ma Fv D73

Sengupta, Benoyendra.

Some impressions on the part played by American public libraries. *Ind.Lib.*, 197-202, *12*(3), Dec. 1957.

Surveys the progress of the Public Library movement in the United States and emphasizes that much remains to be done because (i) only 25 per cent of the population served by libraries use them, (ii) 27 million people (in 1954) were still without provision.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 8048.

Ma Fv D73

Berelson, B.

The library's public: a report of the Public Library Inquiry. N.Y. Columbia U.P. 1949.

1947. Oct. & Nov. Survey sample designed to represent all adult persons in private households. Information obtained on amount and kind of use people make of public libraries and what changes and extension of library services people would prefer. Use of books obtained from sources other than public library and use of non-book media. Statistics given.

2nd.

Ma Fv D73

Campbell, A. *and* Metzner, C.A.

Public use of the library and of other sources of information. Rev. ed. Institute of Social Research, Michigan University, 84p. 1952.

This monograph presents the major findings of a survey undertaken by the Survey Research Center for the Public Library Inquiry. Chapter Two deals with the question "Who Uses the Public Library?". It analyzes the extent of library use by people of different ages, educational level, income, and occupation. It also examines the influence on library use of the distance a person lives from a library. Chapter Three, "Why and How the Library is Used", presents data on the purposes for which people go to the library and the uses they make of it when there.

Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Fv D73

Library use pattern study.

U.S. Council on Library Resources; ? ; 196? (LiRiP project no.28).

UnC. Source: U.S. Res.in Prog. no.3, Apr.1960. OE - 15005 - 3. 168. Reference.

Ma Fv D73

Library use study.

Focus; p.70; 21: June 1967. - c Indiana Libraries.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Fv D73

Mason, D.D.

Analysis of the use made of the resources of the public library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Washington D.C. Public Library, 1956.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Fv D73

Tyulina, N.I. *and* Oskina, V.M.

[Some aspects of public library organisation and service in the U.S.A.]. *Bibliotekovedenie i Bibliografiya za Rubezhom*, p.96-114, (7), 1961.

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Compared with other countries Americans read little. Britain has 27% of population as library readers, the USA has 20%. In 1956 there were 30,440,000 readers, 60.9% being adults. Unesco statistics give average issue per head as 2.3 volumes in 1950. In 1954, 2.15. More than 44% of all issues are to children. Libraries are free but hours of opening are usually restricted. 12% open 61-72 hours per week. About half open not more than 24 hours per week. Larger libraries such as Philadelphia, Chicago, are beginning to have subject departments. Reference enquiries have increased. In 1956, 19,355,000 were answered but 72.8% of these were in the largest libraries. Open access is universal. Bookmobiles are mentioned and their issues comprise 11% of total.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 12665.

Ma Fv D73

Vainstein, Rose.

New public library statistics. *A.L.A. Bull.*, p.784-785, *53*(9), Oct. 1959.

Statistics of Public Libraries : 1955-56 is a 42-page textual criticism published by the Office of Education in June, 1959, in the *Biennial survey of Education.* Constant references are made to the ALA's 1956 public library standards, so the study is evaluative. The sections include statistics of population, income, expenditure, personnel, book stock, circulation, bookmobile service and reference use.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 9692.

Ma Fv D73

Martin, Lowell A.

Library service to adults. *Lib.Q*, p.1-14, *25*(1) Jan. 1955.

A review of library service to adults in the United States over the years 1929 to 1954. The survey is set against the social function of the public library, and is built around the two functions of provision of reading matter and facilitation of its use. The author surveys such topics as library coverage, organisation, arrangement of material, reference service, guidance of reading, group methods, etc.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 4318.

Ma Fv D747

Emerging library systems: the 1963-66 evaluation of the New York State Public Library system. New York State Education Dept., Albany, Div. of Evaluation. 294p. 1967.

2nd. UnC. Source: ED 022 519.

Ma Fv D747

Users and uses of public libraries.

[In - New York(State). Education Dept. Div. of Evaluation. Emerging library systems: the 1963-66 evaluation of the New York State Public Library systems. The Author, p.121-32; 1967]

39 libraries tested for one week in 1965. Users grouped by residence and users over 25 grouped by educational attainment. Tested intensity of use in the libraries and division between grad. and non-grad. use. Distance from library investigated. Statistics given - very useful.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Fv D748

Martin, Lowell A.

Progress and problems of Pennsylvania Libraries: a re-survey. Spons Agency - Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg. 59p. 1967. (PSL-MONOGR.-6.)

Following an earlier study of public libraries in Pennsylvania, issued in 1958, this "re-survey" has two purposes: (1) to determine the extent to which the 1958 Pennsylvania library program has been achieved and (2) to propose a revised or new Pennsylvania library program. The basis for the study is 1965-66 data which was obtained from annual reports, field visits to district-center libraries, regional resource centers and a sample of local libraries, interviews, and questionnaires sent to users.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 021 587.

Ma Fv D748

Monat, William R.

The community library: its search for a vital purpose. *A.L.A. Bull.*, p.1301-1310, *61*(11), Dec. 1967.

A summary of the major results of a study of the effect of library services on five American cities. The libraries studied were district library centres within the Pennsylvania plan for integrated library services. The library clientele appeared to be similar to that discovered in library surveys 20 years ago. Distance had some effect on library use. The public used the libraries largely for lending and reference purposes. Some dissatisfaction with the facilities was noted, particularly in connection with parking and accommodation.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 68/428.

Ma Fv D749

New Jersey user study profiles library public. *Lib.J.*, p.1428; 95; April 15, 1970.

A study of public attitudes toward the public libraries of Essex County, New Jersey (including the city of Newark). The heaviest users are middle-class suburban whites with a better than average education - but among them, older people are more frequent users than young people. And the men who do come to the library do so more frequently than do women. Most library users rated their nearest library branch highly, with men and older persons giving the highest marks, but lack of convenience - distance and lack of parking space - was frequently criticized. But the nonusers rated library service to children lower than did people who themselves use the library. As for the kinds of use, the study found book borrowing, obtaining information, and reading magazines rated high; other library services, such as telephone reference, special programs, phonorecords, films, and microfilms received less use.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1970.

Ma Fv D764

Blomquist, H.

Texas research league study of attitudes toward public libraries provides tool for self-appraisal. *Texas Lib.J.*, p.70-72; 32; Sept. 1956.

BELDEN SURVEY (Belden and Assocs. Marketing Res. firm). 58% Texas adults consider themselves book readers, but only 26% read books during any one week. TV greatest competitor to reading - 42% adults spent leisure time watching TV, 28% reading, 21% listening to radio. Adults buy most of books they read; 68% college trained adults use local libraries; 24% grade school adults use local libraries.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Fv D771

Noon, Paul A.

Who uses the public library and for what? *Aspects of Libsp.*, 9p., (19); 1959.

Canton, Ohio, Public Library serves the city and Stark County, a population of 201,000. The work of a typical Saturday, 18 April, 1959, was examined. In the Adult Services Department, each borrower's requests, the action taken and the borrower's number were recorded; his occupation and background was later ascertained and typical examples are quoted. The Reference Library attendance numbered 663 and telephone queries 37; numerous examples with details of enquiry and enquirer are given.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 9390

Ma Fv D771

Robinson, V.

Survey of service to patrons of the Shaker Heights public library, Feb. 24-29, 1964. Cleveland, Ohio, The Library, v.p. 1964.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fv D794

Coolidge, Coit.

New California library reflects community's nature. *Lib.J.*, 9, 790-3, LXXV, 1 May 1950.

The new library at Richmond, California, is part of the Memorial Civic Centre, the other buildings in the group being the City Hall, Hall of Justice, an auditorium and art centre. Use of the new library has shown an 86% increase in the children's room and 52% in the adult. Reference work has also increased.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 128

Ma Fv Ebf

Houldridge, D.L.

Reasons why. *Asst.Libn.*, p.220+; 58; Nov.1965.

During March this year I drew up a questionnaire about reading and library usage habits, and got two hundred full-time students at this college to complete it. Amongst other things I asked them whether they were members of a public library. A hundred and twenty seven said that they were, fifty four said that they had been in the past but were not now, and nineteen claimed that they had never belonged to a public library at all. Those in the middle group were then asked if they could give any reasons why their membership had lapsed. All but a handful did so, and the rest of this article is an analysis of their replies.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fv Ebf D71+73

Watts, Doris Ryder *and* Simpson, Elain.

Students in the public library. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, p.244-257, *37*(3), Nov.1962.

5,500 questionnaires were sent to public libraries of all sizes throughout the U.S.A. and Canada. Increased use of libraries by students is generally welcomed, but many librarians feel they are faced with unfair and excessive demands. 13% of the respondents have imposed limits or controls on student use. Loss and mutilation of stock are almost necessary evils.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 12961.

Ma Fv Ebf D73

Martin, L.A.

Students and the Pratt Library: challenge and opportunity. Enoch Pratt; 68p., 1963.

Deals with student use of Pratt Library. Gives amount and kinds of use students make of public libraries for reading and reference directly related to school work. (Concerns Baltimore area). Statistics reveal:(1) two-thirds high school students read average of 4 books per month connected with school work. Remaining third read little outside textbooks.(2) 4 out of 5 non-textbooks come from school library or public library, (3) Average student spends 8-9 hours per month in school or public library, etc. Statistics given + conclusions.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1961-63.

Ma Fv Ebf D73

Sabia, J.A.

Study of student use of public libraries. Southern Connecticut state college, 144p. 1965.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fv Ebf D771

Don, R.W.

Use of the public library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County by undergraduates in the University of Cincinnati. Indiana University, 123p., 1962. Unpublished Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain/Davis and Bailey. 1967. 133.

Ma Fv Ebm D774

Marchant, M.P.

University faculty as public library patrons. *Wilson Lib.Bull.*, p.444-7; 43; Jan.1969.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Ma Fv Ec371.1

Whittaker, K.

Teachers and public libraries: the results of a survey. Manchester, Association of Assistant Librarians; ? ; 1961.

Headings given - reading as a hobby, reasons for use of public libraries; ways of encouraging pupils to use libraries; ways of improving public library services; number of hours spent reading each week; sources for books i.e.public libraries, subscription libraries; reading material preferences. Statistics given of some use.

Source: Research in Librarianship. Vol.1. 1965-67. Refs.

Ma Fv Ecbf371.126

Reid-Smith, E.R.

Student-teachers and the public library. *Research in Librarianship*, p.41-7; 1; Feb.1966. p.98-111; Oct.1966.

Feb.1966: In order to attempt to isolate some of the determinants involved in the use of public libraries by these student-teachers, it is expedient to exclude from the following tables all those who described themselves as "living at home". This included the occasional older student living permanently in lodgings or in hall, who did not normally leave the town during vacations. Home students could be of two types: (a) those living in the town in which the college is situated, and (b) those day students travelling in from surrounding towns and therefore often bypassing the college town public library service. By omitting all these, it is possible to tabulate the changing use of public libraries both during term time and vacations.

Oct.1966: In the first part of this analysis of library use by students in Colleges of Education which appeared in the February 1966 issue, definite patterns and trends appeared which showed that student use during vacations could be predicted to some extent. Although individual colleges recorded different degrees of usage, vacation use of public libraries followed logical trends modified somewhat by the students'

termtime experience of public library services. The second part of this article therefore attempts to see what patterns emerge when analysing replies given by the same sets of students in regard to their use of the public libraries existing in the three towns in which their colleges are situated.

(Author abstracts). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Ma Fv Ecd D221

Boulter, H.R.J.

Who uses our libraries? A survey of coverage. *Librarian*, p.21-22, *44*(2), Feb.1955.

To obtain factual evidence for new development, a coverage survey was undertaken at Esher. An index of occupied housing units was compared with the libraries' register of readers, each household containing a reader being noted. Distance from the library was the most important influence on degree of coverage, though the effective radius of any existing service point could not be determined. The most unexpected and noteworthy conclusion is that the higher income groups are using the public library more and the lower income groups less. The way public libraries respond to this new influential group of readers will have an important bearing on librarians' present improved status.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 4609.

Ma Fv Ecd D749

Houser, Lloyd J.

Effectiveness of public library services - development of indices of effectiveness and their relationship to financial support. Final report. Rutgers, The State Univ., New Brunswick, N.J., Graduate School of Library Service, 75p. 1967. Report no. BR-6-8095.

Indices of the impact of public libraries on their municipalities are made by measuring the relationships of registrants against the municipal populations. Registration is strongly related to the economic profile of municipalities - where a high percentage of households earn over $7,000 per year, the percentage of registrations is large; where the percentage of incomes over $10,000 per year is higher, the percentage of registrations is higher. The conclusion is drawn that economic position in the community is a stronger factor in registration than the amount spent by the library for services.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 024 405.

Ma Fv Ece D773

Peil, Margaret.

Library use by low-income Chicago families. *Lib.Q.*, p.329-333, *33*(4), Oct. 1963.

The mothers of first-grade children in three Catholic schools were surveyed, comprising 98 negro women and 82 white women. Tables show 'Amount of time spent each week reading books and magazines by women making varying use of public libraries'; increased book ownership by children whose mothers used the public library; use of public libraries by women in various age groups; first graders' use of public libraries by frequency of mothers' use; taking children to library. One-quarter of the group was found to have used the public library during the year. Women in the 30-age group used the library most. Library use by the children was directly related to their mothers' use, as was the number of books each child owned. As more of the library users than non-users had graduated from high school, it is assumed that library use will increase with more widespread education and provision of more local libraries.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 13969.

Ma Fv Egid282 D73

Langlotz, *Sister* M.H.T.

Use of public library facilities by Catholic youth groups. Catholic Univ. of America; 118p., 1961.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1961-63.

Ma Fv Eeh D764

Head, Mrs. D.W.

Survey of library use of the Memorial Library for Negroes, Sherman, Texas. Texas State College for Women, 90p., 1952.

Discovered age, sex, occupation and education have a marked effect on frequency of use of library services. Statistics given.

Thesis. *Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Fv Eeo

Luckham, B, *and* Crampton, W.G.

The role of the public library in the community in the light of use made by the public and the image they perceive of it, March 1965-1969. Lib.Assoc., Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee for North-West; ? ; 19?

Research completed. Survey questionnaires with random samples of public library users and general public.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1969. 68-80.

Ma Fv Eeo D73

Duchac, K.F.

Who uses the library?; the library-community project finds some useful ways of identifying library users. *Wisconsin Lib.Bull.*, p.262-6; 54; July 1958.

Details given of sex; occupations; geographical distribution of users. What materials do adults use? 74% of borrowers women; 48% of borrowers in labor force were professional workers; 60% of borrowers between 30-50 years. Borrowers live all over city - one third live outside city limits. 20% of adults in city were library registrants. Other statistics given - useful.

Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Ma Fv Efz D78 C322

Downing, Virginia.

Summer readers; ? ; 20p. 1967.

The library records of a midwestern public library were examined to determine which age groups visit the public library during the summer, which age group reads the greatest number of books, and how many of the volumes circulated are listed in the "Children's catalog" as quality literature.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 017 404.

Ma Fv Eg D773

Debrule., O.C.

Use of the public library by children in Joliet, Illinois. Univ. of Chicago, 81p. 1954. Paper (M.A.)

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Fv Egh D791

James, G.R.A.

Use of the public library agencies by students in grades IV through VIII of the Phoenix elementary schools, Phoenix, Arizona. Univ. of Chicago, 122p. 1952.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Fv Egj D73

Mills, F.L.

Trends in juvenile and young adult use and services. Univ. of Chicago Press; p.58-69; 1963. [In Chicago. Univ. Graduate Library School. Medium-sized public library: its status and future]. Also *Lib.Q.*, p.58-69; 33; January 1963.

Children and young adults are among the heaviest users of the public library. It is impossible today to consider public library service to these age groups without attention to increases in school enrolment, changes in the school curriculum and methods of teaching, and weaknesses of the school library. The discussion that follows will consider in turn: (1) increases in population as reflected in expected school enrolment; (2) changes in the curriculum and methods of teaching; (3) changes in service patterns of use, circulation, acquisition, reference and information work, and programs in the medium-sized public library; and (4) the secondary school library.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Fv Egj D73

Sommer, Robert.

The ecology of privacy. *Lib.Q.*, p.234-248, *36*(3), July 1966.

The present study, analysing the part played by the library environment in regulating interaction between readers in the open-access main library building of the University of California, Davis, concerns the use of three public reading areas, the periodical, reserve and reference rooms. Patterns of occupation and succession were also studied, in relation to their implications in library design. Diagrams show some of the patterns observed - 'Sociality continuum for six-chair table', 'Seating of the first ten occupants at reference-room tables' and 'Seats protected at each of three table locations'. It was found that the first reader occupied the end seat at separate tables. The seats beside or opposite to a reader were occupied only when unavoidable. The ways in which readers 'protect' their privacy are analysed under the terms 'Optimal retreat positions' and 'Optimal positions for active defense'. A high proportion of students preferred the public reading areas to the stacks; most of the distraction was found to come from human sources rather than from aspects of ventilation or lighting.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 66/731

Ma Fv Egj D747

Westchester's young adults. *N.Y. Lib.Assoc. Bull.*, p.46; 14; March 1966.

UnC. Source: Jain/Davis and Bailey. 1967. 536.

Ma Fv Ehh D747

Clift, Virgil A.

A study of library services for the disadvantaged in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse. N.Y. New York Univ., Center for Field Research and School Services. 355p., 1969.

The purposes of the study were 1) to evaluate existing outreach programs for the disadvantaged; 2) to determine, portray and summarize the personality characteristics in cognitive style of the disadvantaged population that should be viewed in the planning of library or educational projects or programs; 3) to summarize and present demographic data on the unique characteristics of the depressed areas of each city included in the study; 4) to derive realistic recommendations that can be implemented.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 033 734.

Ma Fv Ehh D747

Data on users and non-users of libraries in the three systems.

[In - Study of library services for the disadvantaged in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse. N.Y. Univ. Center for field research and school services. School of Education, p.245-360; 1969].

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 1970.

Ma Fv Ehh D773

McCrossan, John.

The reading of the culturally disadvantaged. Urbana, Illinois Univ., Grad.Sch. of Lib. Science, 42p. 1966. Cr 80.

The main topics of discussion based on research and literature are reading ability of disadvantaged adults, reading ability of disadvantaged children, causes of reading problems among the disadvantaged, reading interests, library use by disadvantaged adults, and the kinds of reading preferred by disadvantaged adults.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 010 755.

Ma Fv Ehh D747

Winsor, Charlotte B., *and* Burrows, Lodema.

A study of four library programs for disadvantaged persons. N.Y., New York, Bank Street Coll. of Educ., 88p., 1967.

This document contains observations of library staff and interviews with community members about the Brooklyn Park Public Community Coordinator Project and the New York Public Library North Manhattan Project.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* ED 021 592.

Ma Fv Ehh D747

Winsor, Charlotte B., *and* Burrows, Lodema.

A study of four library programs for disadvantaged persons. Part II. Appendices A: Brooklyn public library pre-school project, Queens Borough Public Library operation head start. N.Y., New York, Bank Street Coll. of Educ., 111p., 1967.

This document contains observations by library staff and interviews with members of the communities served about the Brooklyn Public Library preschool Project and the Queens Borough Public Library Operation Head Start. These two projects offer storybook and picture-book programs for preschool disadvantaged children and programs for their parents.(CC)

(Author abstract).*2nd. Source:* ED 021 593.

Ma Fv Ehh D747

Winsor, Charlotte B., *and* Burrows, Lodema.

A study of four library programs for disadvantaged persons. Part II. Appendices B: Brooklyn public library community coordinator project, The New York Public Library North Manhattan Project. N.Y., New York, Bank Street Coll. of Educ., 127p., 1967.

This is a study of four projects in New York City which were established with federal grants to offer library service to the disadvantaged in the area. The four programs studied are the Preschool Project of the Brooklyn Public Library the Community Coordinator Project of the Brooklyn Public Library, the North Manhattan Project of the New York Public Library, and Operation Head Start of the Queens Borough Public Library. The study was undertaken to determine (1) the

effect of the projects on the communities served and on the library staff, (2) modifications of the projects which could improve service to the disadvantaged and (3) the impact and relevance of training auxiliary personnel to work in the projects.

(Author abstract). *Source:* ED 021 594.

Ma Fvep Ece D73

Hiatt, Peter.

Urban public library services for adults of low education. *Lib.Q.*, p.81-96; 35(2); April 1965.

79 interviews were held with readers, to test the efficacy of methods. Tables show Relationships between library use by adults of low education and adapted services; Elements of library service encouraging library use among adults of low education. Library use patterns especially with regard to children, are analysed and individual examples are cited in demonstrations of all methods.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 15326.

Ma Fvj Ho Ego D747

Delvalle, J., *and others.*

Reading patterns of the aged in a nursing home environment. *AHIL Q.*, p.8-11; 6; Winter 1966.

Some statistical data given of use of patients library in a nursing home, which has supplemented stock from White Plains (N.Y.) Public library May be of some indirect use.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Fvkd Eqt D73

Crowley, Terence.

The effectiveness of information service in medium size public libraries. Rutgers, The State Univ; ? ; 1967-68. University Microfilms.

UnC. 2nd. Source: American Doctoral Dissert. 1967-68.

Ma Fvkt D2141

Whatley, H. Allan.

Survey of Paisley Public Libraries - 1. *S.L.A. News*, p.371-373, 93, Sept-Oct. 1969.

In October 1968, the Department of Librarianship, Strathclyde University was asked to assist Paisley in solving a problem. Book circulation from the Central Library had been increasing for the past 5 years while circulation in the 2 branches had declined. Children's circulation and membership had declined in all 3 libraries. Some notes are given on the methodology used to investigate the branch library services.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LISA 69/2528.

Ma Fvkt D2141

Whatley, H. Allan.

Survey of Paisley Public Libraries - 2. *SLA News*, 420-23, 425, 427, (94), Nov.-Dec. 1969.

Gives further notes on the investigation of the branch library services. The following are the conclusions reached. *Adult libraries.* There should be more publicity. There is a need for better sign-posting of subjects. The broad classification of fiction and reading guides should be considered. Single shelf displays should be introduced to relieve the sameness of the rows of bookshelves. *Children's libraries.* Bookfunds should be brought up to the recommended standard. School libraries in the area are so markedly superior that use of the children's libraries would decline even more unless the service was improved.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LISA 70/415

Ma Fvkt D744

Grundt, Leonard.

An evaluation of the range and quality of resources, services, and use of the branch system of Boston public library. Rutgers Univ., Grad. Sch. of lib. service; ? ; 1964?

To determine the most efficient patterns for providing high level library service to all Bostonians, not only those living within 2 miles of the central library. The present level of services, resources, and use will be ascertained through checklists of services and resources, analysis of statistical reports, use studies and community surveys, interviews and observations in branches.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.10. Feb.1964. OE - 15005 - 10. 593.

Ma Fvkt D748

Giesecke, R.W.

Survey of a selected group of patrons of the Paschalville Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Drexel Institute of Technology. 145p., 1956.

Thesis (MSLS). *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Fvkt Eeo D752

Hubbard, Howard.

A comparative analysis of the use made of two suburban branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Baltimore, Md, Enoch Pratt Free Library; ? ; 1960-61?

To investigate the pattern of library use through branches in two communities. Circulation records to be used as basis of comparison. For each branch the dispersal of readers will be plotted; the type of reader will be described through evidence supplied in the registration files. The study will examine the relation of use patterns to population structure, transportation facilities, and possibly to population movements.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.1. Oct.1959. OE - 15003. 7.

Ma Fvkt Eg D758

Walker, M.L.

Types of juvenile patrons of two branches of the Atlanta Public Library. Atlanta Univ., 67p. 1952.

Study of types of juvenile patrons of 2 branches of Atlanta public library in terms of distance they live from the library, sex, age, school, grade, frequency of library use, type of library use, type of books and magazines in home, reading interests and certain socio-economic factors relative to their parents.

Thesis. *Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Fvqg Eep D73

Thieda, Robert W.

Bookmobile use: a study of suburban library service. Univ. of Chicago; ? ; 1964.

M.A. Thesis. Microfilm. *UnC. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.10. Feb.1964. OE - 15005 - 10. 579.

Ma Fvqi Eeh D73

American Library Association

Access to public libraries. *The Author*; ? ; 1964?

DF 15

To examine the scope and extent of limited access to public libraries throughout the United States, with particular reference to the problem of racial segregation in Southern libraries. In addition, a study was made of previous surveys, reports, articles, and books dealing with library facilities and with the question of segregation. The study of background materials was supplemented by consultation with professors of constitutional law at Yale University. Finally, a study was made of the location and resources of branch libraries in 10 cities.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no. 10. Feb.1964. OE- 15005.- 10. 561.

Ma Fvqi Eeh D76

Parker, L.J.

Study of integration in public library service in thirteen Southern states. Atlanta Univ., 95p., 1954.

Services to negroes.

Thesis. *2nd. UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1952-54.

Ma Fvqm

Clements, D.W.G.

Public reference libraries: a survey of their use. *L.A.R.* p.203; 69; June 1967.

A survey was carried out during the end of May, and beginning of June, 1966, on thirty-three public reference libraries in England, Scotland and Wales. Two types of questionnaires were used: one for persons entering reference departments and one for telephone, Telex and postal enquiries. A detailed analysis was made of the types of enquiries presented by the users of the libraries. This showed that the vast majority of the technical and commercial enquiries were straightforward, and fairly specific, factual enquiries predominated.

Progress report. *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1967.

Ma Fvqm

Gray, J.C. *and others.*

National survey of public reference library usage. (1966 - continuing). D.E.S. Office for Scientific and Technical Information.

UnC. Source: Scie. Res. in Brit. univs., 1966-67, Vol.3; Social sciences. 1967. 14 : 163.

Ma Fvqm

Grogan, D.J. *and others.*

National survey of reference library users, April 1967-Oct. 1968. Lib.Assoc., Reference, Special and Information Section; ? ; 19?

Questionnaires to users of 50 public reference libraries. Unpublished report available at L.A. Lib, C.L.W. Lib. 50 public libraries in sample - found two out of 5 users are students and are concentrated in small minority of libraries. Two thirds students use libraries for study purposes only and 80% do not use any library material - discovered there is no seating shortage in libraries as opposed to widely held opposite view. Asked frequency of use; reasons for use; occupations of user. Statistics given.

Research completed. *Source:* L.A. Yearbook 1969. 68-168.

Ma Fvqm D747

Use survey of the New York public library research libraries. N.Y., New York, Nelson Assocs. Inc. 477p., 1969.

The report examines patron characteristics and use patterns of the New York Public Library Research Libraries. A general user survey was conducted as well as surveys of the use of the Photographic Service, Special Collections, Special Study Areas, and Reference Correspondence Service.
Chapter III discusses the use of the Research Libraries including divisions used, frequency and intensity of use, purpose of visits to the Research Libraries, materials sought and used, libraries used previously, and usefulness of resources. Chapter IV covers the effects of patron characteristics on the use of the Research Libraries.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 027 054.

Ma Fvqm D768

Cheney, Mrs. F.N.

Public library reference service in Tennessee: survey results. *Tenn.Libn.*, p.5-6; 9; Oct.56.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Fvqx D747

Nelson Associates, Inc.

User survey of the New York public library, Research libraries. *The author*, vp. 1969.

To discover: No. of people who utilize each of information sources of Research Libraries; (2) in what capacity do these individuals use libraries; (3) which subject areas and types of materials used; (4) what kind of activities do Research Libraries collections and services contribute to; (5) where do users come from and how frequently do they use collections and services; (6) what amount do users rely on Research Libraries against other libraries in state; (7) implications of answers to future of Research Libraries. Statistics given - very good.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1970.

Ma Fw D2161

Francis, J.P.E.

Antrim county library partial readership survey 1966. *Res. in Libsp.*, p.64-66, 2(9), Sept.1968.

Fiction, non-fiction and junior issues from 8 branches were distinctively recorded street by street for the local town and readers from outside the area were listed by village or townland. There are 2 general patterns: (1) the highest proportion of readers is found within 1 mile of the library and children's issues are particularly influenced by distances; (2) only Ballymena attracts a substantial number of readers from beyond a 5 mile radius but even this is an insignificant proportion of the large rural population. Mobile libraries are needed for rural readers.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LISA 69/736.

Ma Fw D2542

Terrill, G.K., *and* James, R.

Uppingham library and its catchment area. June-July 1969. Leicestershire and Rutland County Libraries and Coll. Libsp, Wales; ? ; 1969. Research completed.

Analysis of membership records for libraries, interviews with readers.

UnC. 2nd. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1970. 70-72.

Ma Fw D73

Rademacher, C.

Making use of the services of the city or county library. *Ill.Lib.*, p.60-61; 32; Jan. 1950.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1949-51.

Ma Fw D781

French, Zelia J., *and* Hickok, James R.

A county library study [Grant County, Kansas]. Kans. Topeka, Kansas Travelling Libs. Comm., 38p; 1960.

To survey the reading resources and library use in Grant County, Kansas. Information was gathered on kinds of material read, where obtained, problems in obtaining, amount spent on books during the year, reasons for reading, effect of television on reading, and fields of interest in which more up-to-date books were desired. Traffic check was made of library use, and numbers of patrons by day of the week.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.6. Dec. 1961. OE - 15005 - 6. 322.

Ma Fw Eg D755

Rutkaus, E.E.

Juvenile use at the adult collection of the Fairfax County, Virginia, public library. Catholic Univ. of America, 63p; 1965. Unpublished Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain/Davis and Bailey. 1967. 438

Ma Fweer D781

French, Zelia J.

Library-community self-studies in Kansas. *A.L.A. Bull.*, p.37-41; *56*(1), Jan.1962.

Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission attempted to evaluate the library service in the rural areas. It was based on a questionnaire relating to adult library usage. Individual details of the survey are not given, apart from the fact that in all three counties, it was shown that the individual's book supply from the library followed supply by subscription and book clubs, and exchanging with friends.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 11970.

Ma Fwkt D252

Stockham, K.A.

Nottinghamshire County Library: survey of the use of branch libraries: a report and statistical analysis. Nottingham County Council? 1967.

UnC.

Ma Fwqg D775

Pethybridge, A.E.

Racine surveys use and cost of bookmobile. *Wilson Lib.Bull.*, p.780-2; 29; June 1955.

Comparing the circulation of the traveling branch during the year in question with the number of books circulated by the old bookmobile during the previous year shows a great increase in use. Where circulation for the old bookmobile was 43,357 for the year, the circulation for the new bookmobile was 59,122, a gain of over a fourth. Figures for the traveling branch in recent months show that circulation is still on the increase with circulation for the month of December 1954 up over 20 per cent above December 1953.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Fx D21

Cochrane, Janet.

The Haringey library study. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Research and Intelligence Unit of the Greater London Council*, p.35-48, (10), March 1970.

The problem was approached in 2 ways. The first approach consisted of study of the use of libraries over the whole borough and the second was concerned with measuring the use of individual libraries. The following hypothesis was considered: that utilisation of a library can be explained by the following factors: (1) accessibility of the library to the potential users; (2) socio-economic class of potential users; (3) location of the library relative to other amenities; (4) size of libraries.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LISA 70/1892.

Ma Fx D73

Dane, W.J.

Survey of the collections and the services of the art department of three metropolitan public libraries. Drexel Inst. of Technology, 50p. 1951.

Thesis (M.S.L.S.) *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Ma Fx D73

Research on library service in Metropolitan areas: report of a Rutgers seminar 1964/5. Rutgers State Univ. Graduate School of Library Service; ? ; 1967.

UnC. 2nd.

Ma Fx D75

Bundy, Mary Lee.

Factors influencing public library use. *Wilson Lib.Bull.*, p.371-382, *42*(4), Dec.1967.

The first findings of a library-use survey conducted in the metropolitan area of Baltimore, Maryland and Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Information was provided about the library users of the region, their habits of library use, and their attitudes and reactions to library service. The analysis provides some indication as to whether use of a central-city system varies appreciably from use in more rural areas; whether educational level is reflected in library user composition; whether occupation can be isolated as a factor influencing library use; and the influence of size on library use.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 68/181

Ma Fx D75

Bundy, Mary Lee.

Metropolitan public library use. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, p.950-961, *41*(9), May 1967.

Report of a survey of library use in the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan region of Maryland, an area with a population of 2.8m., served by eight library systems with 99 units. The report answers in practical terms the question of why over 135,000 different adults entered one or another of the region's public libraries on the days surveyed. It tells who they were; what they came for and why; what they did while in the library; whether they got what they wanted; and if not, why not.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 67/694.

Ma Fx D76

Bundy, Mary Lee.

Metropolitan public library users. A report of a survey of adult library use in the Maryland Baltimore, Washington Metropolitan area. Maryland Univ., College Park, School of Lib. and Inform., Services, 130p., 1968.

This survey of the users of one hundred library units in the eight library systems in metropolitan Maryland is based on a brief questionnaire given to every fifth adult user who entered any of these libraries during six days over the period of March 28, 1966, to May 7, 1966. The research effort was directed toward discovering which elements of the community are reached, the means by which patrons get to libraries, purposes for library use, subject interests, and the

nature of the library encounter. This report includes: (1) a discussion of the survey scope and method; (2) a review of the literature on public library use studies; (3) background information on the counties and their libraries; (4) an examination of change in these library systems; (5) a profile of library users; (6) an analysis of factors influencing library use including differences in library systems, patron occupations and library size; (7) an examination of user attitudes; (8) data on inter-library use.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 028 788.

Ma Fx Ebf D749

Bryan, James E.

The Christmas holiday jam: student use of a metropolitan public library. *A.L.A. Bull.*, p.526-530, 55(6), June 1961.

Newark P.L. surveyed library usage during Christmas 1960. The survey showed the large numbers of periodicals used, divided by years and the strong reference use of the library by students is notice. Tables show: (i) uses by type of materials used or borrowed; (ii) residence and card holding status; (iii) respondents classified by student status and residence.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 11716.

Ma Fx Eep D781

Gregg, Joseph P.

Suburban use of the core city book collection in Greater Kansas City, November 6-11, 1961. Univ. of Chicago- 72p; 1964. Unpublished Master's dissert.

To determine whether metropolitan public libraries are being used extensively by persons outside the area contributing to tax support and if so, reasons for this use.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Jain/Davis and Bailey. 1967. 198

Ma Fx Egi D73

Boula, J.A.

Use of metropolitan public library by high school students. Univ. of Chicago, 101p., 1949.

Thesis (A.M.). *UnC. Source:*Lib.Lit. 1949-51.

Ma Fxg D777

Vickers, L.F.

Use made of the public library by children of Sioux City, Iowa. Univ. of Chicago, 129p., 1951.

Questionnaire sent to all users, child and adult, of children's departments of Sioux City Public Library.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Ma Fxqg D747

Weilerstein, D.E.

Large city bookmobile: a survey of bookmobile service in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Brooklyn, N.Y. Drexel Inst. of Technology. Lib., 42p., 1954.

Thesis. *2nd. UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Gc

Davidson, D.C., *and* Hamlin, Arthur.

Provision of services and use of resources and materials in British academic libraries. [?].

2nd. UnC. Source: Res. in Librarianship. Vol.2, 1968-69. Reference to this only.

Ma Gc Az Eqi D729

Harris, Ira Whitney.

The influence of accessibility on academic library use. Rutgers, The State University; ? ; 1966.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether course-related use of academic libraries can be increased by improving access to the library's materials and services. The improvement of exposure to materials and services was tested in four library activities at the University of Hawaii: (1) reference service; (2) reserve book service; (3) a browsing exhibit and (4) a scholar-in-residence program.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert.Abs. Vol.27, 1966/67. p.3887-A.

Ma Gc D71

Downs, Robert B.

Resources of Canadian academic and research libraries. Assoc. of Univ. & Colleges in Canada. 303p. 1967.

Data obtained from a questionnaire on library statistics and holdings, visits to the libraries, interviews with librarians and university administrative personnel, and a poll of faculty and student opinions on library services. Four major areas were covered in the survey-resources, techniques, service, and administration and finance.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 019 095.

Ma Gc D73

Curtis, George Arnold.

A statistical survey of the services of the John Crerar Library. Univ. of Chicago; ? ; 1951. Unpublished Master's dissert.

This study was formulated to measure statistically the use of the John Crerar Library. It gives the results of the amount of use, the characteristics of the user, and what he used.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 103.

Ma Gc D73

Survey of reader use of the John Crerar Library. Chicago, John Crerar Lib; ? ; Sept. 1958. Unpublished report.

Data collected by analysis of call slips and by questionnaire. Students and professional readers account for almost half of the total use. Use of the collection according to the broad subject areas of medicine, technology and basic sciences was fairly evenly distributed. Concentration of use of publications of recent date is shown.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey. 1964. 399.

Ma Gc Ebf

Carroll, L.D.

Students don't need the library. Improving College and University Teaching, p.81-2; 12; Spring 1964.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Gc Ebf

University Grants Committee.

Report on the committee on libraries. H.M.S.O; ? ; 1967.

Incorporates a report by the Social Survey on "Students use of libraries".

Source: Gov. Social Survey list of published reports and surveys. 1969.

Ma Gc Ebf D73

Braden, I.A.

Undergraduate library. American Lib.Assoc. 158p., 1970. ACRL Monograph no.31.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1970.

Ma Gc Ebf D73

Drewry, Bessie Boyd.

A study of the ability of two groups of freshmen students at Morehouse College to use the Trevor Arnett Library. Atlanta Univ; ? ; 1955. Unpublished Master's dissert.

Questionnaires were administered to two groups of students testing their ability to use the library and its materials. Follow-up questionnaires were sent to their high school libraries. The students were tested on what information could be found on a catalog card, the functions of various library departments, where to look for certain information and what their previous exposure to libraries and their use had been.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 112

Ma Gc Ebf D797

Johnson, G.T.

Study of the use made of the Morris Brown college library and the Atlanta university library by Morris Brown college students. Atlanta Univ., 50p., 1957. Unpublished Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Ma Gc Ebi D73

White, Eleanor Shirley

A study of the ability of graduate students of Atlanta University to use the Trevor Arnett Library. Atlanta Univ., ? ; 1952 Unpublished Master's dissert.

A combination test and questionnaire was administered to graduate students to find out if they were aware of the resources of the library, if they know how to use them and what suggestions they have to offer for improved services. Science students did as well on the test as humanities students. The students' knowledge of general reference tools was very poor; their knowledge of special reference tools even worse. More than 2/3 thought some instruction in the use of the library would be helpful.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 433

Ma Gc Eeo D73

Looking for answers.

[Division meetings at the 85th ALA Annual conference in New York City, 1966, John Berry]. *Lib.J.*, p.3625-3635, *91*(14), Aug. 1966.

ACRL also discussed the community use of academic libraries, the Committee on this subject reported the results of a survey. 1,100 college libraries were circulated, 783 responded. The survey found that 742 (94%) of the responding libraries permit some use of their libraries by outsiders and 755 (84%) allow circulation privileges. Amongst groups which respondents thought abused the privilege, high school students were mentioned. 722 respondents announced that they allowed free use; however Harvard, University of California and M.I.T. charge $50 per annum for the use of their collections.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 66/867.

Ma Gc + Fv Ehh D73

Mendelsohn, Harold *and* Wingerd, Karen.

The use of libraries and the conditions that promote their use. A report to the national advisory commission on libraries. N.Y. New York, Academy for Educ. Develop. Inc., 120p. 1967.

In this study designed to determine the use of U.S. public and academic libraries, data was obtained by a review of the pertinent literature, a nation-wide public opinion poll, and a survey of a selected group of library experts. The national social survey of adult attitudes towards libraries, administered by the Gallup Organization, found that the adult public library clientele is primarily upper middle class, and the actual current adult clientele is only half the number of potential adult users.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 022 489.

Ma Gd

Havard-Williams, P., *and* Ewart, R.W.

Use of university library resources. Oct.1967-70. Queen's Univ., Belfast; ? ; 19?

Research project in progress, Oct. 1967-70. Computer analysis of loan forms.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1969. 68-174.

Ma Gd D2133

Macarthur, D.

[Use surveys carried out at University Library, St. Andrews, Scotland]. Univ., Lib. St. Andrews, 1p. 1970.

A few statistics regarding use of reserve books, biological and medical periodicals and week-end opening.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Gd D227 C3426

Southampton University Library.

Use of library on Saturday mornings in the summer vacation. Southampton Univ.Lib; ? ; 1969.

Tables - no analysis in written form.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Gd D229

Reading.University Library.

[Count of readers entering and leaving the library on a random day, 17th February, 1970] Reading Univ. Lib.; ? ; 1970.

UnC. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971. Reference.

Ma Gd D238

Line, Maurice B.

The local availability of printed materials: report of a survey at Bath University of Technology. Bath Univ. Library, 8p., 1969.

A survey carried out in 1968 of potential demands for library material and the means by which they were satisfied, by (1) library stock (2) sources from which requests satisfied, (3) availability level of the library in different subjects (4) sources of references - abstracts footnotes, browsing (5) effect of non-availability on use (6) different purposes for which references were wanted. Tables and statistics given.

Direct Source.

Ma Gd D248

Report by Birmingham University Library on surveys carried out in 1964 on the use of the

library by undergraduates, graduate students and staff. [In - U.G.C. Report of the Committee on Libraries (Parry Report)]. H.M.S.O., p.215; Appendix 5; 1967.

In May and July 1964, surveys of the use of Birmingham University Library were carried out jointly by the library staff and the staff of the National Lending Library for Science and Technology. During one week in May, a sample of 1393 undergraduates leaving the library was interviewed, and during one week in July a sample of 496 graduate users (i.e. post-graduate students and academic staff) was similarly interviewed. The two questionnaires used are appended. The purposes for which the library was visited were as follows:

	U	G
A. To consult known publications	32	65
B. To look for references on a subject	14	23
C. Other reasons	54	12

The high proportion of undergraduates visiting for 'other reasons' is explainable as students revising their own notes for forthcoming examinations. The ratios A/B for undergraduates and graduates are similar - between two and three times as many visitors came to consult known items as came to hunt for references.

Ma Gd D27411 C414·215

Moon, B.E.

Evening opening Easter 1970 (Hull Univ.). Hull Univ., 6p., April 1970.

Undergraduates accounted for 88.7% of total no. of users.Falling off of users in last week and first week of vacations indicates students travel most during these times.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Gd D27411 C414.215

Moon, B.E.

Evening opening in vacation. Hull Univ., 2p., June 1970.

Readers using library at different times. Use of different categories of books.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Gd D281

Ford, G.

Predicting library use at Durham. Univ. of Durham Computer Unit, 4p., 1968.

Gives no. of users recorded entering library; no. of books returned from loan. 1964/68.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971

Ma Gd D711

Student library survey at University of British Columbia. Canad.Lib.Assn., *Feliciter*, p.13; 13; June, July, Aug. 1968.

Summary of student opinion of the library. Just a short note about the survey. Shortage of study space most important issue.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Gd D74

Nicholson, Natalie N., *and* Bartlett, E.

Who uses university libraries? Coll. and Res. Libs., p.217-222, 257-259, 23(3), May 1962.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology decided to collect factual data in an attempt to analyse the user problem. The four largest MIT libraries are: (i) general and humanities; (ii) science; (iii) engineering, and (iv) Dewey (Economics and industrial management). 47 per cent of the opening hours were surveyed during the week, but 100 per cent on Friday evening and on Saturday and Sunday. A questionnaire was handed to every user during the selected hours. Table 1 gives details of MIT users, divided first by type of user, e.g. Faculty, graduate, etc., then by reasons for library use, e.g class preparation, research, etc. Table 2 gives details of outside users. Table 3 shows where the MIT users came from and where going, e.g from class, dining hall, living quarters, etc. A graph shows the hourly average of people entering the libraries on Mon.-Fri. and Sat.-Sun.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 12407

Ma Gd D752

John Hopkins. University Research Library.

Progress report on an operations research and systems engineering study of a university library. John Hopkins Univ.; ? ; April 1963.

Section IV of this report is "A Study of Library Usage" by Robert L. Barey and Satinder K. Mullick. This survey was conducted by questionnaire and all of the results are summarized in the report.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 262.

Ma Gd D773

Fussler, Herman H., *and* Simon, Julian L.

Patterns in the use of books in large research libraries. Ltd.Ed. Univ. of Chicago, Library, 283p; 1961.

A statistical survey of the use of the University of Chicago libraries by analysis of circulation records, by expert advice and by sampling browsing use. A complete run-down on the methodology and sample techniques and results is given. The purpose was to find the age at which monographic and serial works could be retired to storage. The economics of this are also considered.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 139.

Ma Gd D773

Fussler, H.H., *and* Simon, J.L.

Patterns in the use of books in large research libraries. Edited version. Univ. of Chicago Press, 210p., 1969.

Study based primarily upon an analysis of use of groups of books at Chicago Univ. Studies aspects of use of libraries and not to ascertain differences in use of books among individual scholars or groups of scholars, nor to weight the use by level of reader. Assumptions study based on(1)recorded circulation use of books and unrecorded consultative and browsing use within a library (2) to ascertain patterns of use (3) within subject area, use and accesibility. Statistics given.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Ma Gd D792

Downs, Robert B.

A survey of the library of Brigham Young University. Utah, Provo, Brigham Young Univ. Library, 169p., 1969.

Findings of this comprehensive study of the Brigham Young University Library are based upon interviews held with university administrators, faculty, and students and extensive documentation provided by the library director and staff.

Recommendations for constructive action are made in each section of the survey report.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 032 096.

Ma Gd D794

Jones, Norah Elspeth.

Books are being read: summary of a questionnaire on the use of the Library at the University of California, Los Angeles, Univ. of California Library, 46p., 1959. UCLA Lib. occas. paper, no.8.

To obtain information on student library use and reading habits. Frequency of use of main library and departments; use of catalogues; use of subject areas; place where reading is done; use of off-campus libraries. Statistics given.

Ma Gd D794

University of California (Berkeley) initiates user inventory. *Lib.J.*, p.4342; 88; Nov.15. 1963.

A periodical survey has been initiated by the General Library of the University of California (Berkeley) to assay users of the library and test statistically a variety of assumptions the administration and staff have been making for some time.
One survey - having to do with percentage of "outsiders" using the library - has already been run. Questionnaires were obtained from 854 persons using the library over a four-day period. "Most were students from the campus, but 18 were from out-of-state universities ranging geographically from MIT to the University of British Columbia and the University of North Carolina to the University of Arizona. Two hundred and forty three (26 per cent) were not students". Only 62 per cent of the students said they were in the library for school work. "Of the remainder, most said they were doing something they called research, but 55 confessed to using the library for pleasure and 48 would not describe their pursuits. One said he had come to steal a book".

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63

Ma Gd D796

Conditt, P.C.

Library Use. *Bookmark* (Idaho); p.15; 19; Sept. 1966.

Head count of people entering Idaho university library in last week of April 1966. Not very relevant. No statistical analysis, but may be of some use.

Source: Lib.Lit. 67.

Ma Gd Ebf D252

Clarke, Alice.

Nottingham university library: survey on the provision of books for undergraduates. *Research in Librarianship*, p.125-130; Vol.1; 1965-67.

Three weeks before the end of the summer term 1965 a questionnaire was sent out to students concerning the provision of books for undergraduates in the University Library. The reason for the survey was to try to obtain some evidence on which to base a request for a much larger grant for the purchase of extra copies of books for undergraduates in 1965/66.

Ma Gd Ebf D246

Durey, Peter.

A survey of student library use at the University of Keele, 1967. *Research in Librarianship*, p.3-8, 2(7), Jan.1968.

389 students were questioned as they left the library. 44% had not used library materials. Of the remainder, 44% used the author catalogue, 35% the periodicals catalogue, 6% the subject catalogue. 22% had asked the library staff for assistance. 93 students reported failure to find some items; 78 had not found items on the shelves, 39 asked for them at the issue desk, 13 asked for items on loan to be recalled. 32 items were reported untraceable, of which 17 were not in fact in stock. 34% spent some time browsing.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 68/90.

Ma Gd Ebf D259

Cambridge University. Library Management Research Unit.

Survey of undergraduate library use. Progress. Camb. MRU. 5p., 1971- .

Answers from 8 universities analysed. Considered time of entry - by sex and faculty. Instruction in library use; purpose of visit; books used during visit; methods of library use; types of assistance needed; time spent; statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Gd Ebf D27415

Tucker, P.E.

Sources of books for undergraduates. *J.Doc.*, p.77-95; 17; June, 1961. Leeds Univ. Survey II.

There is no doubt that the survey has given a clearer and more detailed picture than was hitherto available of student use of the university libraries. Especially valuable are the figures which give some numerical assessment of the activities of readers, many of whom (as has long been known) use a library less for the bookstock than as a place for work. At the same time, access to specialized sections of the main library, such as the Current Periodicals Room, is obviously important for a good proportion of readers (cf. the figures for the borrowing of periodicals from the 1957 survey, op.cit. p.6).
The intensity of demand upon the library's stock was shown clearly in the replies to the question on the availability of books, and many of the replies were amplified in the comments.
The replies to the questions on methods of locating books show how much students are accustomed to go straight to the shelves for books on a subject, and consequently how much they may be helped by clearness in shelf arrangement and guiding.

Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Gd Ebf D759

Weatherford, John.

Student library habits. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, p.369-371, *22*(5), Sept.1961.

In an attempt to assess undergraduate use of the University of Miami library an experimental survey was conducted in February 1959. It was hoped to develop a method which could be used also be other universities. A questionnaire was sent to a random sample of 165 students at the beginning of the second semester. A copy of the questionnaire is illustrated and some of the results obtained are given.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 11662

Ma Gd Ebf D771

Lane, Gorham.

Assessing the undergraduates' use of the university library. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, p.277-282, *27*(4), July 1966.

21

Describes four studies made at the University of Delaware to measure the extent to which the library is used by students. The first two studies, in 1962, involved questionnaires asking readers what they were doing in the library. Few students used the library for recreational reading. The majority of men students withdrew no books in any given term, but the percentage of students withdrawing no books decreased from freshman to senior year. Women students, especially seniors, borrowed more books than men.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 66/664.

Ma Gd Ebf D772

Barnett, Abraham.

Purdue university library attitude survey. Ind. Lafayette, Purdue Univ.; ? ; 1960?

To measure students' attitudes towards the Purdue Library and its major facilities and services; and to develop a repertory of scientifically constructed measuring instruments as aids for academic libraries in the administration and development of superior library service.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.3, Apr.60. OE - 15005 - 3. 147

Ma Gd Ebj D248 C414.215

Bowyer, T.H.

Student borrowing from the main library in the long vacation. Birmingham Univ.Lib. Committee, 6p., 1967.

Arts faculty - nearly half postgraduate students had books on loan in July. Just one half postgraduate students in science and English had books on loan in July. ⅓ of postgraduate students in commerce and social science had books on loan in July. Postgraduate borrowing increases in long vacation.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Gd Ebj D73

Stevens, Rolland E.

The use of library materials in doctoral research: a study of the effect of differences in research methods. *Lib.Q.*, p.33-41; *23*(1); Jan.1953.

Examined titles cited in doctoral dissertations and assumed these reflected demand made on the library in preparation of each dissertation. 5 subject fields chosen: U.S. history; classics; botany and psychology; education. Statistics given on number of titles required library did or did not hold in core and fringe materials. Discovered great cost, time and effort required of libraries to support doctoral research. Useful to see.

Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey. 1967. 481.

Ma Gd Ebk D238

Line, Maurice B.

The local availability of printed materials wanted by researchers: report of a second survey at Bath University of Technology. Bath Univ. Library, 8p., 1970.

45 staff members co-operated in an attempt to assess availability of required references. Asked to give information on type of material required, sources of references; action taken by themselves or libraries to obtain material, and success and failure rates on the action taken. It was noted that success rate did not alter much between the departments, but demand for items altered greatly, some departments used library far more than others. Statistics given. Useful.

Direct Source.

Ma Gd Ebm

U.S. Office of Education.

Faculty use of university library reference facilities for citation and data information (Temple Univ.) U.S. Office of Education; ? ; 1969. Lib. & Inform. Sciences Res. Prog. Abs.

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp., Vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

Ma Gd Ebm D73

El-Sheniti, El-Sayed Mahmoud.

The university library and the scholar: a study of the recorded faculty use of a large university library. Univ. of Chicago, 173p. 1960. Unpublished PH.D. dissert.

This study is an effort to explore some characteristics of the recorded use of a large university library by a diversified scholarly constituency. The study is a cross section of such use at a point in time.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 121.

Ma Gd Eeo

Collison, P.

Public use of university facilities. *Official architecture and planning*, p.1103-1109; Vol. 28, no.8. 1967-68.

An extension to York of Newcastle upon Tyne Univ., work,already commenced in Oxford and Reading,into the relations between local populations and university institutions and personnel. Methods employed are social surveys of local populations, analysis of documents and interviews with local community leaders.

Source: SSRC Research.Supported by SSRC. 1967.

Ma Gd Egi D73

Simpson, H.D.

Use of university library materials by a selected group of junior high school students. Univ. of Utah - abstract. Utah Lib., p.11-12; 4; Spring. 1960.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Ma Ge D227

Jones, K.E.

Southampton University Library. Survey of use of Hall libraries 1967/68. Southampton Univ.Lib., 4p., 1968.

Figures for use obtained from issue book in each library. Few men students used hall libraries. Women students used hall libraries a lot; assuming men seek wider recreation activities. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Ge D797

Petrof, B.J.G.

Study of the use made of the subject approach to library materials of the Trevor Arnett Library. Atlanta Univ., 42p; 1962. Unpublished Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 407.

Ma Ge Ebf D73

Flagg, L.W.

Use of the circulation department of the Trevor Arnett Library by Morehouse College undergraduate students, September 1954 through May 1955. Atlanta Univ., 42p; 1959. Unpublished Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 164.

Ma Ge Ebf D772

Fischler, B.B.

Analysis of the use of the undergraduate halls of residence libraries at Indiana University. Indiana Univ., 34p; 1964.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1967.

Ma Ge Ebm D797

Taylor, C.R.

Use of Trevor Arnett Library by Atlanta University faculty members 1960-61. Atlanta Univ., 32p; 1963. Unpublished Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 494.

Ma Ge Ecbf37 D2572

Winn, V.A.

Preliminary survey of the library usage of Diploma in Education students of the Oxford University department of Education, Trinity Term 1966. *Research in Librarianship*, p.136; vol.1; 1965-67.

This questionnaire was completed by 109 of the 275 Diploma students, and the aim was to give information on the adequacy of book and library provision. (a) The numbers of students able to borrow or use books belonging to the Institute Library were very similar for use in connection with weekly essays and for peripheral course reading. Fewer, however, were able to find what they wanted on method and special essay work, though other libraries were available to supplement the Institute's collection. (b) A very high percentage of students did not make much or any use of public and university libraries, more use of public libraries being made in vacation than termtime, and less use of university libraries in vacation than in termtime. (c) An average of 17 books was bought during the year by each student, and 26.2% of the students bought less than ten books each.

Ma Gf D747

Lubans, J.

Users and uses of the Rensselaer library. *IATUL Proc.*, p.49-57, *4*(2), Dec. 1969.

Questionnaires were issued to users of the library during various time periods to gain a representative picture of user activities. 16 different types of uses were recorded, e.g. returned library materials, studied own materials, consulted reserve books, current periodicals, had photocopies made, etc. Results were compiled by activity, type of user and time period.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LISA 70/1328.

Ma Gi D251

Chesterfield, College of Technology.

Survey of library use - HNC classes. Percentage replies to questionnaire - May 1968. Chesterfield, College of Tech., 5p; 1968.

No analysis given; students from craft, Technician, General ONC courses.

Direct Source.

Ma Gi D272

Chandler, George.

Liverpool technical library: a survey of the use made of its services. *Aslib. Proc.*, p.259-268, *7*(4), Nov. 1955.

An analysis is made of the occupations of about a quarter of the users, and some examples are given of enquiries successfully answered and of the type of literature requested.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 5502.

Ma Gi Ebf D238

Houldridge, D.L.

Students, libraries and books. *Research in Librarianship*, p.56-75; 1; June 1966.

This report presents the results of an investigation carried out among full-time students at Bath Technical College during March 1965. The aim of the investigation was to gather information on the following topics: Students' school library background; their use of the public library; their use of and views on the college library; their reading interests and book-buying habits.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Ma Gi Ebg

Burgess, Norman.

Students' attitudes to books and to libraries: a survey of day-release students at a technical college. *Vocational Aspect*, p.112-130; *16*(34), Summer 1964.

Nearly 58 per cent of the students were non-members of public libraries. The rest were using them much more for study and information than for recreation. Only 21.9 per cent of the students said that they used the college library and for one course the figure was 6.5 per cent. Nearly 31 per cent said that they did not use books in connection with their studies yet 75.9 per cent claimed to have bought books for study.
A considerable number admitted difficulties in using books and libraries, and a higher proportion showed evidence of unsatisfactory use. Other questions concerned book ownership and the source of the last book read (a) for pleasure and (b) for work.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 14369

Ma Gic Aw Fv Ebf D73

Raeppel, J.E.

Student use of the college library and its relation to the student use of the public library. Columbia Univ., 37p; 1949.

Thesis (M.S.) *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1949-51.

Ma Gic D73

Lyle, G.R.

Use and abuse of the college library. *Florida Lib.*, p.14+ ; 6; March 1956.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Gic D73

Givens, J.E.

Study of heavy and light users of the Austin Peay State college library. Univ. of Chicago, 47p; 1960. Unpublished Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 184.

Ma Gic D747

College library facilities: subject of Brooklyn study. *Lib.J.*, p.3990-1; 87; Nov.1; 1962.

At each institution, Mr. Estes will study shelf space utilization, current periodical purchases, possibilities of centralized storage, possibilities of exchanges of books and periodicals, size of current collections, planned and needed shelf space, size of circulation, present seating capacity, use of available seating and expected future seating space needs.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Gic D758

Josey, E.J. *and others.*

Library use at Savannah State: a symposium. *Savannah State College Bulletin,* p.121-139; 18; Dec. 1964.

2nd. UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Gic D767

Adams, V.L.

Who uses the college library - in Arkansas? *Arkansas Libs.,* p.18-20; 16; Oct. 1959.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 002.

Ma Gic D781

Tanis, Norman E.

Library service for Kansas State college: planning for the next decade by means of a college-wide series of questionnaires. Kansas State Coll. of Pittsburgh, Library. 86p., 1968.

The four surveys conducted were: (1) departmental, in which academic departments were asked to indicate the depth of the library collections required for the specific subject areas in their disciplines, (2) faculty, in which the instructional staff answered questions on faculty use, instructional and student use of libraries, instructional and resource planning, resources, services, and library personnel, (3) graduate students, which consisted of questions on libraries used, research projects and theses topics, library services and regulations, library instruction, and suggestions for improvement in specific areas, and (4) undergraduate students, which included questions on libraries used, difficulties experienced with the library, library personnel and possibility of facility improvements.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 026 104.

Ma Gic Ebf D241

Wyatt, C.F.

Through a glass darkly: a mini survey of students, books and libraries. Gloucestershire Educ. Committee; ? ; 1966.

Questionnaires sent to 100 students at Mid-Gloucestershire Tech. college at Stroud. Covers use of school and other libraries. Survey completed in 1966 and covered 100 full time students, who came to library for weekly instruction. Age range 16-19 years. Headings: school libraries and use by students prior to college; school library instruction given; difficulty in using library and using materials; how many belong to public library; sorts of materials used. Statistics given - useful.

Source: Res. in Libsp., Vol.1, 1965-67. Refs.

Ma Gic Ebf D73

Barkey, P.T.

Patterns of student use of a college library. *Coll. and Res. Libs.,* p.115-118; 26; March 1965.

A tabulation was made of a sampling of book charges and their borrowers' class, sex and grade point average. During a month-long period almost two out of three students borrowed no books. Freshmen borrowed more books per capita than did their elders. There was direct correlation between grade point average and the number of books charged. Slightly more books were charged per capita to women than to men. The implications of the high incidence of nonuse of libraries upon staffing are discussed.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Gic Ebf D73

Smith, I.I.

College students do use the library. *Wilson Lib. Bull.,* p.389-90; 30; Jan. 1956.

During the first semester of 1954-1955, I kept an accurate record of all books checked out on two-week loan by the students. Each morning I recorded the call number of the books checked out the previous day on these cards. In studying this record, I found that all but three of the students enrolled in the regular sessions had borrowed books. One of these students was a freshman who lived in town and in all probability used the public library. The other two were enrolled in the natural science department, taking courses in physics, mathematics and geology. All three students used the library daily, reading the paper, magazines and reserve books.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Gic Ebf D761

Ellington, M.

Survey of student use of the William H.Sheppard Library, Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Atlanta Univ., 43p; 1964. Unpublished Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 143.

Ma Gic Ebfcd D73

Clayton, Howard.

An investigation of various social and economic factors influencing student use of one college library. Univ. of Oklahoma, 40p; 1965.

The socio-economic variables under consideration included (1) occupation of students' parents, (2) level of education attained by parent, (3) income of parents, and (4) size of high school from which the students graduated. In studying the occupational variable, students were categorized according to (1) farmers, (2) professional, (3) business owners, (4) salary, and (5) labor, or hourly wage earners. In studying use of the library as it is affected by parental education, students were arranged by the amount of education achieved by the parent with the most years of formal schooling.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert.Abs. Vol.26, 1966. p.3969.

Ma Gic Ebm D764

Gibson, E.K.B.

Faculty use of the library in ten public-supported junior colleges in Texas. Texas State College for Women; 40p; 1954.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Gic Eqt Ebm D73

Dougherty, R.M.

Faculty as users of bibliographical services. Colorado Academic Lib. (Colorado Lib.Assoc.); p.1-4; 5; Winter 1969.

Survey showed how little faculty as a group know about libraries and library services. More interested in upgrading services to locate materials and information for them, rather than to introduce new information transfer services. No great demand from researchers to speed flow of information between libraries. Questionnaires sent to 8 colleges - asked about (1) information transfer (tele-facsimile); (2) SDI systems (3) reference and information services (4) catalogues. Asked to rank services in priority (Acquisition lists highest).

Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Ma Gim Ebf D73

Ritter, R.V.

Investigation of classroom-library relationships on a college campus as seen in recorded circulation and GPA's [grade point averages] *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, p.30-40; 29; Jan.1968.

The study is an analysis of the library habits of the students of a small liberal arts college with emphasis on library-classroom relationships as revealed through comparison of library use and grade point averages. Expanded circulation records were kept on individual students in relation to the particular courses being taught at the time, in order to get per capita circulation figures by both individuals and the courses for which the books were used. These figures were correlated with individual student grades and with instructor grading patterns by courses. Motivations for library use were also checked. Correlation between library use and GPA proved to be very low, since grading criteria and teaching methods did not take account of the sort of values that are normally achieved through library use.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Gim Ebf D773

Chrysantha, *Sister* Mary.

Library material and the student. *Catholic Library World*, p.199-201, 228-230, *34*(4), Dec. 1962.

A study was made of the use of the library by students of the Felician College, Chicago, Ill., a liberal arts college. A random sample of thirty students received questionnaires, divided into three parts: (i) to discover how students learned to use the library and which of the means were most useful, (ii) to find out how they gathered information for term papers and reports, (iii) to determine their familiarity with bibliographical tools.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 12885.

Ma Gim Ebm + Ebf D73

Ritter, R. Vernon

Recorded library use in small four-year colleges, 1962-1963. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, p.391-392, *25*(5), Sept. 1964.

A questionnaire on student and faculty use was sent to 151 four-year liberal arts colleges with enrolments ranging from 400 to 700. From 100 replies analysed, 92 libraries had open stacks, so that their actual use exceeds recorded use. Factors such as intellectual alertness and research interests are apparently more significant than numbers for producing high faculty circulation. General collections are much more heavily used than reserve collections.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 14735.

Ma Gip D282

Simpson, I.S., *and* Woodhouse, R.

Survey of Polytechnic library use - Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic. Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Dept. of Libsp., 1p., 1970.

Questionnaire used in pilot exercise by Information Science students. Questions asked - 1) do you use library; 2) is there a study room available; 3) what are the conditions of use; 4) number of times you use the library in a typical week. No statistics given or conclusions.

Direct Source.

Ma Gip Ebf D794

Kramer, Lloyd A., *and* Kramer, Martha B.

The college library and the drop-out. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, p.310-312, *29*(4), July 1968.

A study was made at the California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, in an attempt to establish a correlation between a student's use of the library and his likelihood to stay at college until graduation. A 50% sample of the 1963-64 freshman class was surveyed to find the number of occasions on which books were borrowed and the total number of books borrowed. A comparison with grade point averages shows an advantage for library users in arts and agriculture, but not in engineering and science. 73.7% of students who used the library continued their course in the following session, but of those who never used it, only 57% returned.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 68/700.

Ma Gj

Whatley, H.A.

Libraries in colleges of commerce: a review of provision. Journal of the Scottish College of Commerce, p.93-103; *6*(2), 1961.

2nd. Direct Source.

Ma Gk D784

Hunt, Thomas A.

An analysis of the use of the Ellendale (N.D.) State teachers college library. N. Dakota, Ellendale, State Teachers College; ? ; 1962?

To determine use being made of the Ellendale (N.D.) State Teachers College library facilities. Data were collected from questionnaires distributed for a week in May, July and September 1961 to each person who visited the library.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.8, March 1963. OE - 15005 - 8. 413.

Ma Gk Ebf

Taylor, Philip H.

A comparative study of library use in four training colleges for teachers. *Educ.Libs. Bull.*, p.2-11, (9), Autumn 1960.

The information relates to final-year students in four colleges (two men's, one women's and one mixed). Tables show distribution by sex, place of residence and courses taken. The figures of books borrowed for study purposes in each college during the term under review are divided according to sex of the borrower and type of course (arts/science, primary/secondary), and the results are subjected to detailed statistical analysis. Women borrow a significantly higher average of books than men, but not in the mixed college. The students of the mixed college stand out as superior users of the college library - except that the women's college shows higher average borrowing of books on education. Arts students borrow more heavily than science students but not in the women's college.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 10911.

Ma Gk Ebf D227

Line, M.B.

College student and the library: report of a survey in May 1964, of use of libraries and books by students in five teacher training colleges. Southampton, Engl., Univ. of Southampton Inst. of Educ., 64p; 1965.

Survey carried out in five training colleges in Southampton. Study to find relationship between student and the library; extent and nature of use made. Topics covered: students use of college libraries; bookstock and ability to satisfy student requirements; periodicals and their use; finding books in libraries; students use of other libraries, etc. Statistics given - very useful.

Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Gp D73 C414215

Howell, M.

Should school libraries be open at night? *California Educ.*, p.3-4; 2; June 1965.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Gp D773

East Chicago school studies use of school library. Hoosier School Libraries, p.5-6; 1; Feb.1962.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Gp Ebf D73

Rhodes, L.G.

Study of the school library experiences of a selected group of college freshmen enrolled at Jackson and Tongaloo colleges. Atlanta Univ., 49p; 1956.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Gp Ec371.1 D748

Pittsburgh teachers use the school library. *Pittsburgh Schools*, p.10-143; no.1-2; Sept. 1961.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Gp Eqi Eeh D758

Cleveland, M.L.

Information pertaining to Negro Americans in the Georgia library list for elementary and high schools, 1965-66. (In - Conference on the Georgia child's access to materials pertaining to American Negroes. 1967. Proceedings) Atlanta Univ., School of library service. p.45-8; 1968.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Ma Gq D73

Powell, W.R.

Classroom libraries: their frequency of use. *Elementary English;* p.395-7; 43; April 1966.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 1967.

Ma Gt

Butler, G.E.

Using the elementary school library. *Education*, p.213-16; 84; Dec.1963.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Gt Ax Fv D73

Janecek, B.E.

Comparison of the use made of the public library and the school library by elementary school students. Univ. of Chicago, 160p; 1949.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Ma Gt D73

Logan, D.L.

Analysis of the availability and general use of selected titles in two elementary school book collections relative to achievement test scores in literature for grades four through six. Atlanta Univ., 46p; 1957.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Ma Gt D771

Mehit, George.

Effects of type of library service upon utilization of books by sixth grade pupils in selected county elementary schools of North-Eastern Ohio. Western Reserve Univ; ? ; 1965.

The purposes of this study are (1) to survey the elementary school library services offered in the thirteen counties of Northeastern Ohio. (2) to examine whether a significant difference exists among the forms of the utilization of school library books by sixth grade pupils of the sample schools in each of the three types of service (classroom, central, combination.) (3) to determine whether a significant difference exists among the means of the utilization of school library and outside reading source books by sixth grade pupils of the sample schools in each of the three types of library service (classroom, central, combination). (4) to determine whether proximity to a city of 10,000 population has an effect on results of utilization of school library and outside reading source books by sixth grade pupils of the sample schools.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert. Abs. Vol.27, 1966. p.495-A.

Ma Gt D772

Yarling, James Robert.

Children's understandings and use of selected library-related skills in two elementary schools, one with and one without a centralized library. Ball State Univ.; ? ; 1968.

The purpose of this study was to compare fourth and sixth grade children's understandings and use of selected library-related skills in two elementary schools, one with and one without a centralized library, over a three-year period, 1965-1967. A Library Skills Test measured ability to: (1) identify author, title and subject catalog cards. (2) identify and use the title page, table of contents, and index of a book. (3) identify information on catalog cards and (4) use a dictionary and an encyclopedia. Student's knowledge of the arrangement and classification of materials within the library in the experimental school was measured by a Library Acquaintance Test. Individual interviews were conducted to assess the students' attitudes toward reading, personal use of the library, and ability to express ideas effectively concerning their readings.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert.Abs. Vol.29, 1969. p.3352-A.

Ma Gt Eeh D758

Dennis, W.F.S.

Survey of selected elementary school libraries in Atlanta, Georgia. Atlanta Univ., 65p., 1956.

A study of .... facilities and use of libraries in 26 negro elementary schools.

Thesis. *Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Gtq D753

Stanton, Mrs. L.

Survey of the services rendered by the classroom collections of books in the elementary schools, divisions 10-13 of the District of Columbia. Catholic Univ. of America, 36p., 1950.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Ma Gtq D764

Bullen, B.G.

Use and limitations of classroom libraries in Texas elementary schools. Texas State College for women, 70p., 1954.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Gu D29

Evans, H.K.

An investigation into the provision, organisation, and use of libraries in secondary schools, with particular reference to Wales, Sept. 1965-68. Univ. of Wales; ? ;? ;

Questionnaires, visits made to 90% of the secondary schools.

Thesis for M.A. Univ. of Wales: *UnC. Source:* L.A. Yearbook 1969. 68-61.

Ma Gu D73

Brown, Thomas M.

Patterns of the use of library materials by (20) high school students, Dec.1960-June 1961. Univ. of Chicago, Grad. Lib. School; ? ; 1961?

M.A. Thesis. *UnC. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.5, March 1961. OE - 15005 - 5. 242. Reference.

Ma Gu D73

Ducat, *Sister* M. Peter-Claver.

The use of the secondary school library. Columbia Univ., School of Lib.Service; ? ; 1960-61?

To provide a statistical and evaluative analysis of school library use as a basis for appraising and re-evaluating school library objectives. Intensive analysis of the frequency, type and purpose of use of school libraries by every teacher and student in three high schools.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.1, Oct.1959. OE - 15003. 5.

Ma Gu D73

Hartz, F.R.

High school library: a study in use, misuse and nonuse. U.S. Office of Education; Clearing House, p.423-8; 38; March 1964.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Gu D73

Smith, James H.

Study of the effect of the school librarian and the classroom teacher on the use of the high school library, Aug. 1957-59. Univ. of Chicago, Grad. Lib. School; ? ; 1960?

M.A. Thesis. *UnC. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.2, Jan.1960. OE - 15005. 88. Reference.

Ma Gu D73 C414215

High school library open two nights a week. *Ohio Lib.Assn. Bul.*, p.4; 35; April 1965. (Reprinted from the *Blade*, Toledo, Ohio, March 10, 1965).

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Gu D748

Cyphert, F.R.

Current practice in the use of the library in selected junior high schools in Pennsylvania. Univ. of Pittsburgh; ? ; 1957.

Thesis. Unpub. Ed.D. *UnC. Source:* Jain / Davis and Bailey. 1967. 15.

Ma Gu D764

Franklin, C.

Some aspects of library usage in ninety Texas secondary schools. Univ. of Texas. Study of secondary education; 22p; 1958.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Ma Gu D781

Watkins, A.E.

Survey of student use of the junior high school libraries in Wichita, Kansas, Sept. 1950-June 1951.

... data taken from records of circulation, attendance and class visits for six selected weeks made by a 20% sampling of students.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Gu D792

Myers, S.R.

Influence of library usage upon the academic achievement of selected eighth grade students at Farrer junior high school in the Provo school district. Brigham Young Univ; ? ; 1967.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Gu D797

Makela, V.J.

Study in the use of library materials in ninth grade health education at Baker junior high, Tacoma, Washington. Univ. of Washington, 104p; 1959.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Gu Ec371.1 D752

Rose, M.F.

Survey of teachers' use of their school libraries in five junior high schools in Baltimore county, Maryland. Univ. of North Carolina; 89p; 1966.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1967.

Ma Gu Ec371.1 D794

Figueroa, Celida.

Survey of the use of high school libraries by teachers in a selected number of senior high schools of the Los Angeles city school district. Immaculate Heart College, 120p., 1960.

M.A. Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Gu Ec371.1 + Ebf D73

Ducat, *Sister* P.C.

Student and faculty use of the library in three secondary schools. Columbia Univ., 279p., 1960.

Thesis. Unpubl. M.S. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Ma Gu Eeh D763

Hooper, D.V.

Survey of the L.B. Landry high school library, New Orleans, Louisiana. Atlanta Univ., 64p; 1956.

An evaluation ... of use of this Negro high school library in terms of standards and needs of students and teachers.

Thesis. *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1955-57.

Ma Gu Eeh D767

Walker, P.K.

Survey of school library service in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Atlanta Univ., 79p; 1956.

...use of 2 Negro high school libraries ... in terms of standards and needs of students and teachers.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Gu Egh D797

McWilliams, M.

Study of the use made of the library at the junior class level in three senior high schools in Seattle, Washington. Univ. of Washington, 57p; 1960. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey. 1967. 363.

Ma Gu Egi D274

Laurence, M.J.P.

Project and activity in connection with the

school library in Secondary Modern Schools. *Sch. Lib.*, I; 10-16; V, March 1950.

A Yorkshire modern secondary school has carried out experiments in the local library: reading projects and exercises in library use made the children familiar with the library, taught them to find knowledge for themselves and increased the quality and quantity of their reading for enjoyment.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 144.

Ma Gu Egibc D248

Bartlett, R.V.

An enquiry into the reading habits and library usage of the pupils of a secondary modern boys' school in Coventry. Birmingham Diploma School Library; ? ; 1965.

Cert. of Educ. Unpublished. *UnC. Source:* Res. in Librsp. vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

Ma Gu Eqm D73

Stookey, M.M.

Study of high school reference work. Drexel Institute of Technology, 39p; 1950.

Survey of reference service in 5 secondary schools given in a three week period.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Ma Hg Gd D73

Shank, R.

Library services to research laboratories of a large university. *Am.Doc.*, p.221-3; 10; 1959.

The recent self-survey of the Columbia University Libraries gave the Physical Science Libraries an opportunity to examine the reactions of the research staff to these policies. A special questionnaire designed to obtain data on the scientists' use of the Libraries and their attitudes toward the Libraries' services was sent to 70 members of the research staffs in the Engineering and the Physics departments. Almost half of the engineers responding to the questionnaire noted that the distance between the laboratories and the Libraries was a hindrance to their use of the material. Over 64 per cent of the engineers phoned the Library (or had someone phone for them) or sent an assistant to the Libraries for the material they needed. The physicists usually came to the Libraries themselves, but they are located quite close by. Even so, most of the physics staff used the Libraries less than three times per week. With only one exception, no one reported more than one visit every two months to libraries off the campus. The New York Public Library and the Engineering Societies Library were the off-campus libraries most frequently visited.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Saunders: Provision and use of library and documentation services. 1966.

Ma Hg Gd D792

Johnson, Gertrude W.

Organised research agencies and library use at the University of Utah. Univ. of Washington, School of Librarianship; 111p; 1960.

To describe the organisation of the University of Utah research agencies and the type of research they conduct, and to discuss the demands made by them upon the library, and the consequent expansion of library facilities and use.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.3, Apr.1960. OE - 15005 - 3. 152.

The study was restricted to the areas of American History, American and English literature, Philosophy and Sociology. The study was conducted through circulation records and through interviews with the staff. The percentage of material which did not circulate the whole time it was in the library is as follows (by subject field): American History 44%, Philosophy 36%, Sociology 35% and Literature 27%.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964, 311.

Ma Jjj Fx Ecd D773

Mueller, E.

Are new books read more than old ones? *Lib.Q.*, p.166-72; 35; July 1965.

The six communities studied were in the Chicago metropolitan region. In the course of the study, many community analyses were made in an effort to correlate socioeconomic characteristics with various aspects of library services and use. It may be pertinent to record as a subject for further investigation the over-all similarity of library services despite great community variations. The focus of this report is on the comparative circulation of old and new non-fiction titles in the six libraries.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Jjp Fv D73

Weill, David P.

Invisible chains. *Library J.*, p.4054-4056, *91*(16), Sept.15, 1966.

A survey of paperback use in public libraries in the USA undertaken by the American Book Publishers Council. (The use of paperbacks in public libraries. New York, A.B.P.C., 1966) revealed that 44% of the libraries surveyed did not use or buy paperbacks. Much of the readership that once turned to libraries is now better satisfied by the retail paperback outlets. Paperbacks are needed in bulk in children's and young adults' libraries, where they should be given the minimum processing; many will be stolen or lost, the majority will not survive ten circulations.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 66/975.

Ma Hw D713

Kitchener's young weigh their library. *Ont. Lib.R.*, p.103; 52; June 1968.

Small assessment in "chatty section" on a survey of children's libraries and comments obtained from survey (no statistical analysis or conclusions).

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Hw D73

Griffiths, N.P.

Survey of the children's room of the Maspeth branch of the Queensborough public library. Pratt Institute Library School; 40p; 1951.

Available through inter-library loan from Pratt Institute.

Thesis (M.L.S.) *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Ma Jj

Great Britain. Department of Education and Science. Use of books. H.M.S.O; ? ; 1964.

UnC. 2nd Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Jj Gd D744

Shaffer, B., *and* Ernst, M.

A survey of circulation characteristics of some general library books. Cambridge, Mass. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; ? ; 1954.

A use study by examination of the book cards to determine the frequency and dates of use of books in the library. This was a sample survey and no definite conclusions were made.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 366.

Ma Jj Gd D773

Middleswart, Lilian E.

A study of book use in the University of Chicago library. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Lib.School; ? ; 1951.

The purpose of this study is to determine, through a statistical study of circulation records, the proportion and type of books in the University of Chicago Library which are used infrequently and which, therefore might be considered for storage.

Ma Jjp Gu D747

Lembo, Diana L.

Selected paperbacks and their influence upon the reading habits of senior high school students. N.Y., Long Island Univ; ? ; 1961.

To study the influence of paperback books on the reading habits of senior high school students, and to determine whether sale or free circulation by the school library has the greater effect. Library circulation data and information on the reading habits of the students in relation to the paperbacks were studied.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog., no.6, Dec . 1961. OE - 15005 - 6. 326.

Ma Jn Fv D756

Rees, Joe Curtis.

The use of United States government publications in North Carolina's sixteen largest public library systems. Univ. of North Carolina; 120p; 1962.

Master's thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog., no.12, April 1964. OE - 15005 - 12. 690.

Ma Jn Fx D794

Ford, M.M.

Use of federal government publications in the independent municipal libraries (7,501-25,000 population) of Southern California. Immaculate Heart College, 52p., 1960.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Kh Gc D73

Notheisen, Margaret A.

A study of the use of serials at the John Crerar Library. Univ. of Chicago; ? ; 1960. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

In order to present data on the use of scientific serials by the clientele of a large research library, an analysis of the stack use of the serials at the John Crerar Library was done. The purpose was to ascertain to what extent surveys of use are of value in providing information that can be used in determining policies which will improve library service in acquisition and storage. There seems to be a correlation between the results of use studies and of citation studies. There is a breakdown of time periods of the use of serials which includes engineering. There is also a breakdown according to language.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 330.

Ma Km Fv Ebf D786

Student use of periodicals surveyed by Montana library. *Lib.J.*, p,1132; 88; March 15, 1963.

From November 1959 to November 1962, the Farmly Billings Memorial Library in Billings, Montana (population 52,800) kept a record of all magazines requested for reference use for term papers and other research. Principal users of the magazines were students from three high schools and two colleges located in Billings. The survey covered only those magazines which are not bound by the library and those awaiting completion of a volume before being sent to the bindery.

Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Km Fvkc D73

Spyers-Duran, P.

Use of periodicals in a large public library. *Wilson Lib.Bul.*, p.299-300; 36; Dec.1961.

During the 1960 survey a total of 3,706 volumes were asked for, of which 2,770 volumes (74.5 per cent) were available. Sixty-two of the volumes requested were not in the library. This figure is 3.5 per cent of the total number requested, but represents only 25 titles, since some titles were asked for more than once. It is hardly surprising to find that 67.2 per cent of all periodicals circulated were published during the 1950's.

Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma Km Fvqm D773

Spyers-Duran, P.

Use of the general bound periodical collection in the reference department of Chicago public library. Univ. of Chicago, Grad. Lib. School; 114p; 1960?

To describe the actual use made of the general, bound periodical collection as a guide to organising and administering the collection for most efficient service. Call slips, required for access to the 1,000 periodicals in the general collection at Chicago Public Library, will be gathered for two different periods - one when the schools are not in session, and the other when they are in session. Title, date, general subject area, frequency, and similar data descriptive of public use and interest will be recorded.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res.in Prog. no.4, Sept. 1960, OE - 15005 - 4. 222.

Ma Km Gd D2125

Hall, A.T.

Investigation of use made of current numbers of periodicals, (Univ.Library, King's College, Aberdeen.) King's College, Aberdeen, 1971?

Not analysed yet or in report form.

UnC. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Km Gd Ebm D248

Bowyer, T.H.

The loan of periodicals from the main library: an assessment of the attitudes of the academic staff. Birmingham Univ.Lib., 12p; 1965.

Questionnaires sent to all senior members of academic, library and administration staff. Large group of administration staff never use the library. Need for lending periodicals - flexible system. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma Km Gic Ebf D763

Tracy, W.F.

A study of the student use of periodicals in the Northwestern State College of Louisiana Library. Univ. of Chicago; 75p; 1953. Unpubl. M.S. Thesis.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 78

Ma Km Gu D73

Quinlan, D.J.

Use of periodicals in a high school library. Univ. of North Carolina, 63p., 1965. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 415

Ma Km + Kk Gu

Heafield, P.J.

Newspapers and other periodicals in secondary modern schools: a survey of periodical purchase and use, with readability tests, and notes on the guidance for teachers in this field. Birmingham Diploma School Lib; ? ; 1961.

Cert. of Educ. Unpubl. *UnC. Source:* Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

Ma Ko Gu D794

Hanson, M.H., *and others.*

Use of magazines in Northern California junior high school libraries. *Calif.Sch.Libs.*, p.11-26; 35; May 1964.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Ma Ko + Kk Gic Ebf D766

Fites, G.G.

They go for magazines at Northeastern state college. *Okla.Libn.*, p.46-7; 17; April 1967.

Summary of a survey carried out at the college of magazines and newspapers most read by freshmen. 29% of students read 1 newspaper regularly, 46% 2 newspapers; 14% 3 newspapers; 4% 4 or more; only 7% read no newspapers.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Ma Kwc Gu Ebf D73

Guffy, N.

To what extent do high school freshmen know, and make use of reference books. Texas State College for women, 60p; 1954.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma Kwc Gu Ebf D73

Hannon, M.C.

Study of a selected group of high school seniors to determine to what extent they know and make use of reference tools. Atlanta Univ. 43p; 1952.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Kwc Gu Ebf D761

Houston, E.D.

Study of the knowledge and use of reference materials by the students of Westside high school, Talladega, Alabama. Atlanta Univ., 38p; 1959.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Ma Gp Kwv Ax Jj D73

Groff, P.J.

Textbooks vs trade books; a child's view. *Sch.Lib.*, p.29-33; 16; Summer 1967.

Questionnaires answered by middle grade children to whether they prefer to use library books or textbooks. 84% children preferred using library books - can read at one's own speed and one's own choice. 85% found library books more exciting. Other statistics given. Of some use.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1967.

Ma Kwv Gd Ebf D248

Birmingham University Library

Survey on the provision of students' textbooks. Birmingham Univ. Library; 7p; 1960.

Statistics given on number of students in subject areas, number of copies of required books in library stock, number of required books student has to use.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Ma L(3) Gd Ebi D775

Clarke, J.A.

Survey of the use of the general library of the University of Wisconsin by graduate students in the humanities and social sciences. Univ. of Wisconsin, 14p; 1952.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma L(3) Gd Ebj

Rudd, Ernest.

Postgraduate research in the humanities. [In Research into higher education 1967; papers presented at the 3rd annual conference of the Soc. for Research into higher education; SRHE, 2 Woburn Sq., W.C.1.]

UnC. Source: Res.in Librsp, vol.2, 1968-69.

Ma L(3) Km

Wood, D.N., *and* Bower, C.A.

Use of social science periodical literature. *J. Doc.*, p.108-22; 25; June 1969.

The paper presents the results of a survey of the use of social science periodicals carried out at the National Lending Library during a period of four weeks in 1968. Three-quarters of the requests came from universities and industrial organisations and over 90% of the requests were for English language publications. Over a fifth of the requests were for seventeen titles. There were marked variations in the subject matter requested by different types of organisations and although the overall 'half-life' of the literature proved to be 3½ years this figure varied considerably from one subject to another. Concerning the sources of reference, it was discovered that compared with scientists and technologists, social scientists make relatively little use of abstracting and indexing publications.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Ma L(371.048) Gu D73

Perrone, Philip A.

Use and evaluation of occupational information materials. 19p., 1967. CG 000 810.

The circumstances under which students use occupational information and the kinds of students who use these materials are discussed. The information sources used most frequently are rated and explained.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 013 462

Ma L(374) D73

Rees, Matilda B., *and* Paisley, William J.

Social and psychological preditors of information seeking and media use, a multivariate reanalysis. Report. Paper presented at the National Seminar on adult education research (Chicago, Feb. 11-13, 1968). Stanford Univ. Calif. Inst. for Commun. Res., 122p; 1967.

Using data from a Stanford University study in Fresno, California, a multivariate analysis was made of 25 media use and information seeking behaviors. Reading of fiction books and of domestic and fashion magazines (women), and participation in arts and crafts courses (men) and liberal arts (women) were best predicted by sex. Education correlated with reading of books, news magazines and periodicals in general and with recent public library use. Income and education were strong preditors of newspaper use. Receptivity to new educational media predicted the use of reference books.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 017 819.

Ma L(42) Gc Ebk

Saunders, W.L., *and others.*

A study in depth of the place of foreign language materials in the research activity of an academic community, Dec.1967 - Dec.1969. Univ. of Sheffield, Postgrad. School of Librsp. and Information Science; ? ; 19? Research in Progress?

Citation analysis and interviews.

UnC. 2nd. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1969: 69-20.

Ma L(42) Gd D27415

Sheffield. Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science.

Survey on the use of foreign language material in an academic community. Postgrad. School of Librarianship; ? ; 1968.

UnC. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971. Reference.

Ma L(5) Ej Gd D744

Bush, G.C., *and others.*

Attendance and use of the science library at M.I.T. *Am.Docum.*, p.87-109; *7*(1); Jan.1956.

Survey by questionnaire on users of M.I.T. science library. A copy of the questionnaire is given. Collected data on length of stay, what materials they used, whether the material was available, and how they used the library.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 070.

Ma L(5) Ej Ge D281

Burnett, A.D.

Survey of evening use at the science section of Durham university library, 7th and 9th November 1967. *Research in Librarianship*, p.39-58, *2*(8), May 1968.

Detailed description and analysis of a limited survey to determine some of the factors affecting evening use. Place of residence had no effect; women appeared to make more use than men. Almost one-third of the users worked with their own books, and use of periodicals was also high. The average time spent in the library varied with status - undergraduates spending most time, academic staff least. No relationship could be established between time spent in the library and time spent on formal academic work elsewhere.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 68/675.

Ma L(5) Km Fv D747

Bonn, George S.

Science and technology periodicals. *Lib.J.*, p.954-959; *88*(5); March 1, 1963.

A study was made of the call-slips in the sci-tech reference department of the New York Public Library. A list of the 100 most-used periodicals is given. These comprise almost 50% of the total requests; the top 13 accounted for 25% of the total requests.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 041.

Ma L(51) Gu D73

Birkhoff, N.W.

Nature and use of mathematical materials in high school libraries. Univ. of Chicago, 85p. 1951.

Determination of extent of use made of titles in basic list of mathematical materials made available.

Thesis. *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma L(53 + 51) Ge Ebm + Ebi D756

Warren, Joan Patricia

Information-gathering habits of the faculty and graduate students of the department of mathematics and physics of the University of North Carolina. Univ. of North Carolina, School of Lib. Science; ? ; 1959. Unpublished Master's dissert.

An analysis of questionnaires submitted to the faculty and graduate students. Standards, specifications and test codes were not listed as used by anyone, but patents were used to a large extent. Periodicals ranked highest. Of secondary sources, advanced textbooks were first, with monographs, elementary textbooks, encyclopedias and dictionaries rated as second. Handbooks were rated low in the 6th position. Aids (bibliographic sources) were rated as follows: (1) Citations in journals, (2) abstracts and indexes, (3) recommendations, (4) personal file etc. The faculty used the card catalog much more than the students which is the reverse of previous studies. 69% of the journals used were in English. The maintenance of personal files is also considered. The study revealed that 67% of the reading is done in the office or laboratory, 17% at home and 16% in the departmental library.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 430.

Ma L(54) Ej Gd Ebm + Ebj D252

Hayhurst, G.L.

Use of the Chemistry Library; report of a survey, Spring 1970. Univ. of Nottingham, 12p., 1970.

Questionnaire to determine use made of the chemistry library by academic staff and research students - a departmental library split from main science library. Most users found the split into two libraries a nuisance, but users of the chemistry library visit library regularly to use the material, not to use the library as a study area. Statistics given.

Direct Source.

Ma L(57) Gd D773

Smith, Hal Haynes.

The recorded use of a university library's books in two areas; biological and physical sciences. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Lib. School; 69p; 1951. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

The present study represents an attempt to analyse the recorded use of the book stacks of the University of Chicago Library, within the areas of the physical and biological sciences. This was done by examination of the book cards to determine circulation.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 383.

Ma L(61) Ej Ge Jj D73

Kilgour, F.G.

Recorded use of books in the Yale Medical Library. *Am. Doc.*, p.266-9; 12; Oct. 1961.

Beginning on 10 October 1960, canceled charge forms for volumes returned were saved until 30 June 1961. The slips were then separated into classes of borrowers, and within each category they were divided into those for journals and those for books. While volumes charged out may not precisely reflect the total use of the Library's collections, it is believed that volumes lent largely experience productive use, for the borrowers know that the volumes will be useful when they charge them out.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Ma L(61) Ej Ge Kn D73

Kilgour, Frederick G.

Use of medical and biological journals in the Yale Medical Library. *Bull. Med.Lib.Assn.*, p.429-443, 444-449; *50*(3), July 1962.

No.1 listing the journals in alphabetical order and showing the number of times each was used for various periods of publication, and its rankings; No.2 lists in rank order the 104 most-used titles published 1955-60; and No.3 compares the rank order of the 20 most-used journals with the 20 highest-ranking titles of a 1952 study in the same library. They show that 37 of the titles received 49% of the use, while 86 received 73% of the use. The second article considers the moderately-used journals.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 12508.

Ma L(62) Ej Gd Ebf D73

Pings, Vern.

A study of the use of materials circulated from an engineering library, March to May 1956. *Am.Docum.*, p.178-184; *18*(3), July 1967.

The purpose of this study was to determine how an academic engineering library is used by undergraduates, and graduates and faculty members. More specifically it was concerned with ascertaining for what purposes patrons selected items and how they learnt of the items' existence. The results reported are an analysis of questionnaires completed by users when they charged out items. Personal recommendation was the most important reference source, but one in every four items was discovered while browsing.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 68/109.

Ma L(65) Hz Fv D73

Neuman, Richard J.

Investment and tax services and their use in business departments of public libraries. American Lib.Assoc., Science, Tech. and Business Committee, Reference Services Div.; ?; 1961.

To survey the holdings of major tax, investment, and other business services in public libraries, and to determine the relative frequency of their use. A survey sheet requesting information on cost and frequency of use of major business services has been sent to 70 libraries in U.S. and Canada having special business departments or services.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.3. Apr. 1960. OE - 15005 - 3. 164.

Ma L(65) Hz Fv D773

Butler, Frances.

The use of the more expensive financial services and reference materials in the business library of the Indianapolis public library. Indianapolis Public Library; ? ; 1962.

To attempt to justify the inclusion of these services and materials in the budget. A questionnaire listing 18 services and 17 reference books was used with every fifth patron in a random sample of libraries. A survey was also made of the literature of the field.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res.in Prog. no.12, April 1964, OE - 15005 - 12. 680.

Ma L(78) Hz Fv D73

Knopinski, A.P.

Books about music in the public library; a study in quality, acquisition and use. Univ. of Chicago, 85p., 1954.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Ma L(91) Kh Fb D73

Payne, Kirby B.

An analysis of the documentation of geography research to determine the serial publications most frequently used. Catholic Univ. of America; ? ; 1954. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

A count of citations of geographical journals to attempt to determine their use. Methodology and statistics are given.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 336.

Ma L(94) Fv D755

Vogel, H.E.

Preservation and use of local history materials in Northern Virginia public libraries. Catholic Univ. of America; 49p., 1967.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib. Lit. 1969.

Ma Lam Ebf D73

Stone, C. Walter.

The place of newer media in the undergraduate program. *Lib.Q.*, p.358-373, *24*(4), Oct. 1954.

The author starts with a general survey of the uses of non-book materials in undergraduate instruction. Such material includes tape-recordings, records, slides, television, microphotography maps, micro-cards, film strips, etc.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 4047.

Ma Lam Gt D73

United States. Education Office.

Descriptive case studies of nine elementary school media centers in three inner cities: Title II, elementary and secondary education act of 1965. *The author*, 200p., 1969.

It was decided to study the effects of new media centers and materials on elementary schools of selected ghetto neighborhoods. It was therefore necessary to study the staff, materials, equipment and facilities provided in relation to standards, as well as to investigate the effects of the new media centers' services and materials on administrators, teachers, pupils, and the instructional programs of the schools.

Summary with title: Impact of media centers on inner-city schools. ALA *Bul.*, p.1532-4; 63; Dec. 1969.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1970.

Ma Lg Gic D79

Brainard, E.M.

Use and administration of audio-visual materials in colleges in the Pacific North West; report of a survey. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.317-19- 14; July 1953.

The questionnaire was designed to gather information regarding audio-visual aids used, the subject fields in which used, selection of materials, the handling of those of which the library has charge, the records kept to facilitate ordering, scheduling, lending of films and other materials, and suggestions for improvement of their present programs. Of the audio-visual aids used in the colleges replying, films, filmstrips, slides and recordings are the most popular; transcriptions and flat pictures are less in demand.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ma Lv Fb D73

Davis, Chester K.

Record collections, 1960: Lj's survey of fact and opinion. *Lib.J.*, p.3375-80, *85*(17), 1 Oct. 1960.

Information obtained in response to a questionnaire sent to selected American public, college and university libraries is presented under the following headings: (i) size and growth; (ii) buying and selection; (iii) location; (iv) circulation; (v) cataloguing and processing; (vi) use and activities; (vii) starting a collection.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 10792.

Ma Ne Gd D753

Tauber, Maurice F.

The Columbia University Libraries self-study. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.277-282,*19*(4), July 1958.

A brief report concerned primarily with the purposes, general methods, and devices used in measuring adequacy. Questionnaires, group discussions, personal contacts, previous reports, were all used in the study. 6,303 questionnaires were sent out to Faculty members, etc. but not all replies could be used.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 8807.

Mc Ge Ec58 + 59 D756

Stinson, M.B.

Information-gathering habits of the faculty, staff and graduate students of the Departments of Botany and Zoology of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Univ. of North Carolina, 78p., 1966.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1967.

Mc L(5) Hz Gd Ec5/6 D73

Herner, Saul.

Information gathering habits of workers in pure and applied science. *Ind.Eng.Chem.*, p.228-236; *16*(1), Jan.1954.

To measure the extent to which pure and applied scientists use the various sources of scientific information, personal interviews based on a printed questionnaire were held with 600 scientists in eight subject groups at the Johns Hopkins University. The questionnaire was designed to find out how much benefit was obtained from direct sources of information (textbooks, monographs, journals, handbooks, tables, reports, patents, etc.); indirect sources (personal contacts, indexes and abstracts, cited references bibliographies, card catalogues, etc.); libraries and personal collections; American and foreign periodicals; reference services (accession and reading lists, specially prepared bibliographies, translations, and guidance by library staff); and verbal sources.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 3819.

Mc L(52) Hz Gd D27415

Wild, R.

A study of movement patterns within the science and engineering library, University of Bradford. Office for Scientific and Technical Information, Report no. R.5069, 28p., 1970.
Available only from N.L.L.

UnC. Source: BR & DR. 1806/70. NLL 6312.365.

Md Az Ecd D73

Meier, R.L.

Social change in communications-oriented institutions. Univ. of Michigan, 58p., 1961.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Md Ebd D769

Research information - national, State and local needs, roles and services as viewed by Kentucky local system district personnel. Frankfort. Kentucky State Dept. of Educ., 52p., 1967.

To gather information on how best to cut the time lag between educational research and educational practice, this study queried Kentucky's 200 school districts on five general questions - (1) in what topical areas do practising educators have the greatest need for research information, (2) what current sources of information are most widely used by educators in making decisions about educational change, (3) what are the relative strengths and weaknesses of differing sources of information now used by educators, (4) what efforts at the national level would be most useful in making research information available in meaningful form to local educational agencies, and (5) what efforts would be most useful at the state level.

Among the major findings were (1) research information is most urgently needed in the areas of instruction and curriculum, (2) publications, such as those of NEA, KEA, USOE, and the State Department are the most widely used sources of information, (3) sources are abundant, but many educators lack confidence in them, feel that they are applicable to their particular problems, (4) nationally, there is a need for more information dissemination agencies and for the production of more readable summaries and abstracts.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 012 269.

Md Ec371.1 D73

Rittenhouse, Carl H.

Educational information uses and users. California; Menlo Park, Stanford Research Institute; 19p., 1970.

Two studies were conducted to investigate information needs and the processes of information utilisation at the local school district level and in institutions of higher education. In each district a questionnaire was distributed which asked for data concerning sources of information for educational planning and decision making, problems in obtaining such information, and the extent of participation in decision making. The responses were analysed. A second questionnaire surveyed specific information needs relating to each one of the innovations being considered for adoption.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 038 028.

Md Eei

Danilewicz, Maria.

A new group of readers: Poles as library users. *L.A.R.*, 8, 256-260, LIII, Aug. 1951.

Since 1939, about 145,000 Polish nationals have settled in Great Britain. The author, Librarian of the Polish University College Library, London, gives an account of this "minority's" requirements and the facilities available for their satisfaction.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 1137.

Md Eer D73

Walker, Richard D.

Vocational, educational and informational needs of rural residents and their fulfilment through libraries and other agencies. Univ. of Illinois, Grad. School of Lib. Science; ? ; 1963?

Data will be gathered through interviews, questionnaires, and observation. Analysis will be made of materials furnished to rural residents, and uses made of them. The role of the library and other informational agencies will be compared.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.7, July 1962. OE - 15005 - 7. 401.

Md Eqv

Coover, Robert W.

User needs and their effect on information center administration: a review 1953/66. *Spec.Libr.*, p.446-456, (7)60, Sept. 1969.

Determination of the needs of users is absolutely essential to the management of an information center. There are various techniques for doing this, such as the interview, diary and questionnaire techniques, random surveys, critical incident studies and reference or citation counting. Detailed analysis is made of the specific surveys conducted by Mote, Glowers, Slater and Hanson into various aspects of user needs.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LISA 69/1914

Md Eqx D746

Initial report on a study to plan development and implementation of a Connecticut library research center. United Aircraft Corporate Systems Center, Farmington, Conn., 67p., 1966. RSA - 66-4; SCR-301.

This study includes a survey of Connecticut librarians and library users to evaluate the need for a Library Research Center.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 022 512.

Md Fb D29

Platt, R. Anthony.

Library provision and public response in a bilingual environment. Dept. of Education, Univ. College of Wales, Aberystwyth; ? ; 1968.

Welsh school children, students and members of the general public to whom questionnaires were distributed by headmasters, etc.

UnC. Source: Essex Univ. social science research council data bank, catalogue. May 1970.

Md Fb D73

Hamlin, A.T.

On understanding the reader as well as the book. *La. Lib.Assn. Bull.*, p.65-69; 13; Summer 1950.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Md Fb D73

Kershaw, I.

As others see us: the student. *North West News.*, p.5-6; no.87; July 1965.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Md Fb D73

Library usage and the demands of the soaring sixties. *S. Dakota Lib.Bull.*, p.94-97; 46; July 1960. Bibliog.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Md Fb D771

Public library service in Lucas County, Ohio: an evaluation with recommendations. N.Y. New York Nelson Assocs. Inc., 229p; 1968.

Objectives of this survey were to: (1) examine existing library conditions, (2) develop library service standards, (3) prepare a long-range plan for library service, and (4) estimate program costs and suggest means for implementing the plan. Survey methods included interviews with library staff and trustees, school personnel, and county and planning officials; questionnaires sent to public library agencies, schools, special and academic libraries, and social and community agencies; a user survey. Appendices include the study questionnaires and an analysis of the user survey.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 025 292.

Md Fb D794

Parker, Edwin B., *and others.*

Patterns of adult information seeking. Calif. Stanford Univ. Inst. for communication research; ? ; 1966. CRP-2583.

Instrumental information-seeking behavior among adults was studied to determine what kinds of people seek what kinds of information through what channels. Interviews were conducted with 1,869 adults who were asked about (1) their use of adult education, mass media, and interpersonal information sources, and (2) their methods of obtaining information in specific topic areas - business-financial, health, welfare, education, religion, national and international affairs, local public affairs, occupations, homemaking and leisure activities. Responses were tabulated by age, sex, education, occupation, income, and length of community residence. The findings indicated the ways the information source used varied with educational background, occupation, and kind of data sought.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* ED 010 294.

Md Fb Ebd D797

Library service in the Yakima valley and adjacent regions: a survey with recommendations. Wilson Assoc. Inc., New York, N.Y., 125p., 1967.

Major objectives of the survey were (1) to assess the total library resources of the Yakima valley area and (2) to consider improving service by coordinating the efforts of libraries in the area. Information was obtained from a questionnaire on library use administered to all eleventh and twelfth graders in the region. Some major conclusions were that the quality of library service is high in relation to the resources available and the problems come from inadequate resources, with high school students and public school teachers demonstrating the greatest needs.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 021 570.

Md Fb Ebf D748

U.S. Office of Education.

Student library resource requirements in Philadelphia (School district). U.S. Office of Educ.; ? ; 1968. *Library & inform. sciences res. prog. abstracts.*

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp. vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

Md Fb Ec3

Investigation into information requirements of the social sciences. Report on preliminary stage. Sept. 1967-March 1968. Social Science Research Council. (Univ. Technol. Bath) 109p. 1968.

Newcastle City Libraries and British Library for Political and Economic Science kept records of social science enquiries and sources. Basically investigation to discover whether service offered to social scientists may be improved. Methodology discussed, and survey of information needs and uses of social scientists. Gives use of bibliographical tools in libraries, library catalogue use; adequacy of own institution library to meet requirements. Basically academic libraries. Statistics given.

Source: BD & DR 1389/68.

Md Fb Ec371.1

Clements, F.A.

An examination of the problems faced by teachers in obtaining the academic information which they need, especially in relation to curricula development, Oct. 1969- .
Coll. of St. Mark and St. John; ? ; 19?
Research in progress.

Testing of library stocks against subject lists. Sampling of teachers by subject and by situation, i.e. urban and rural.

UnC. 2nd. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1970. 70-51.

Md Fb Ecbf371.126

Manchester College of Commerce. Dept. of Librarianship, and Disbury College of Education, Manchester.

Attitudes of student-teachers to books and libraries, Jan. 1969-71. Manchester College of Commerce. Research project to be carried out.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1969. 69-29.

Md Fb Ehq

Gray, P.G., *and* Todd, J.E.

Mobility and reading habits of the blind. Government social survey. 131p., 1967.

UnC. 2nd. Source: BR & DR 1586/68.

Md Fbqm D747

Possibilities for a reference and research library system in the Buffalo-Niagara Region. N.Y., New York, Nelson Assocs.Inc., 113p., 1966.

This survey to determine how the library resources in the Buffalo-Niagara area might be utilised in a regional Reference and Research Library Resources 3R's system studied: area library resources; strength of the libraries at the State University of New York and Buffalo (SUNY Buffalo) and the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library (BECPL); the needs of commuter undergraduates.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 024 434.

Md Fbqm D744

Reference and research library needs in Michigan: a study of resources, needs and patterns of use with recommendations for improvements in service. N.Y., New York, Nelson Assocs.Inc., 197p., 1966.

The objectives of the study were to determine the extent and nature of unmet needs of users of reference and research library resources and to propose measures to meet those needs. Interviews with selected librarians, faculty members, and administrators yielded additional data. A study of inter-library loan slips and non-registered borrowers' cards from selected major libraries in the state, and earlier studies and reports of libraries complete the data sources.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 021 569.

Md Fv

Great Britain. Education and Science, Department of. The public library service today. Dept. of Education and Science, 4p., 1969.

2nd. UnC. Source: BR & DR 2095/69.
NLL 7643. 5748.

Md Fv D21

Groombridge, B.

Londoner and his Library. London. Research Inst. for Consumer Affairs, 124p., 1964.

Gives information about libraries, the public, how it is made up, and what people say about public libraries - both members and non-members. Statistics given.

Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Md Fv D227

Luckham, B.

Five years on: the effect of new services, extended registration tickets and other factors on public library membership in Southampton 1963-1968. *Res.Librarianship,* p.157-163, (12)2, Sept. 1969.

Compares an investigation in summer 68 with a 1963 study. Membership rates at all distances from the nearest library have risen. Factors raising membership are discussed and summarised.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LISA 70/975.

Md Fv D752

Murphy, Edwin W. Gwyn

The people speak for public libraries in Maryland. Prince Georges County Memorial Library, Hyattsville, Md; ? ; 1964.

To improve climate of public opinion regarding Maryland public libraries through participation of library borrowers in a survey and publicising results; to rally support for a building incentive fund bill by asking library patrons to describe their community library needs. The actual survey took place in 28 typical library units in Baltimore City, and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Caroline, Kent, Montgomery, Prince Georges, and St. Marys Counties. All adults (senior high school and above) who entered during the week of January 6 or 13 received a questionnaire.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.13, Sept.1964. OE - 15005 - 13. 783.

Md Fv D772

Droste, George H.

Library-community survey of Highland, Indiana. Ind. Crown Point, Lake County P.Libs; ? ; 1960?

To determine public reaction to past and present library service in the community, and to provide guides and standards for the future development of services and physical facilities. A questionnaire was sent to all teachers in the public schools, to all pupils in grades 6 through 12, and to every mailing address in the community.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.4, Sept. 1960. OE - 15005 - 4. 186.

D435

Md Fv D773

Bundy, Mary Lee.

An analysis of voter reaction to a proposal to form a library district in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Illinois..Springfield. Illinois State Lib., 161p., 1960. Research Series no.1.

Factors influencing voter's decisions are discussed, e.g. attitudes towards libraries; attitudes towards reading; why they want libraries. Statistics given, but mainly report of findings.

Md Fv Eetbf D747

Gocek, Matilda A.

Library service for commuting students: a preliminary study of problems in four Southeastern New York Counties. Studies in interlibrary relations no.1. Poughkeepsie, Southeastern New York Library Resources Council, 28p., 1970.

The purpose of this preliminary enquiry was to determine: (1) what students use public library services, how often and what materials are sought, (2) the attitudes of student users of public libraries vs. attitudes towards their academic libraries, (3) the degree of hardship imposed upon local public libraries by student demands, (4) how well the public library fills student demands, and (5) the possibility of further study into the relationship of the public library to the educational system as structured by the New York State Education Department.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 037 228.

Md Fv Ec631.007.1 D773

Bundy, Mary Lee.

What farmers think of libraries. *Illinois Libs.*, p.543-597, *42*(9), Nov., 1960.

In order to discover what materials and services would meet with acceptance from the rural population a 4-page questionnaire was sent to 800 members of the Farm Research Institute panel of commercial farm families. Answers showed that the majority of farmers read to satisfy immediate and practical interests and that to a farmer a library is an agency for women and children not geared to his interests or planned around his convenience. The study also showed that the use of the bookmobile in rural areas needs to be questioned.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 10953.

Md Fv Egi D772

Reeds, Elizabeth I.

Use of the Indianapolis public library by high school students. Indiana Univ., 72p., 1962. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

To determine, by school, sex, and grade, the characteristics of high school students who use the public library and two high school libraries in Indianapolis; the types of library materials used; the reasons for choice of particular materials; the kinds of services and programs used; and a comparison of the use of the school and public library.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.8, March 1963. OE - 15005 - 8. 446.

Md Fv Egk D73

Goldhor, H.

Public opinion survey of the Evansville public library. Univ. of Illinois Library School, 11p., 1959.

To ascertain use made of library facilities by adult citizens of community and to assess importance of public library systems to them. To uncover deficiencies and suggest improvements. Questionnaires and interview techniques used. Statistics given.

Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Md Fv Eqi D73

Castagna, Edwin.

The access survey, from the public library administrator's viewpoint. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, p.342-344, *38*(4), Dec. 1963.

Includes the summary of the findings given in the report"Access to Public Libraries" Concludes that most of these findings surprised few librarians: students are restricted in their use of public libraries; foreign language resources are inadequate; regional distribution of library resources is uneven. Only in respect of the study of branch libraries in ten cities could better methods of research have produced truer results.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 14242.

Md Fver D776

Taves, Marvin.

The adult library services potential of a rural library system. Minn., Univ. of Minnesota, Rural Society Dept; ? ; 1962?

Three counties with a population of 43,000 in dairy and mixed farming country, with low per-capita assessed valuation, little industry, some recreational areas, and a small Indian population, are being studied. About 1, 000 persons were interviewed on use and potential use of the library. Characteristics of the population, distribution of adult population, and characteristics and distribution of adult library use will be analysed. Needs and desires for library service will be identified by age and occupational groups.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.6, Dec. 1961. OE - 15005 - 6. 364.

Md Fvkt D73

Fryden, Floyd Norton.

The use of a branch library in a period of community stress. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Library School; ? ; 1960.

M.A. Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.5, March 1961. OE - 15005 - 5. 246. Reference.

Md Fvkt Eeo D73

Schlipf, F.A.

Trends in branch library use related to community characteristics. Univ. of Chicago, 83p., 1966.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Md Fvqm D747

Garrison, Guy *and* Slanker, Barbara O.

Library resources in the North country area of New York State. Urbana, Illinois Univ., Library Research Center, 112p., 1966.

This report is on existing library reference and research resources in the North Country area, the needs of area users, and possibilities for co-operation and development of library resources. Findings show that although there are distinctive library needs at all levels in this sparsely populated area, institutional and regional self-sufficiency are impossible, and it will continue to be necessary to go outside the region for access to certain kinds of research materials.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 025 281.

Md Fvqm Eet D774

Johnston, Harold G.

Detroit metropolitan library research and demonstration project. Final report. Detroit, Mich., Wayne State Univ., 183p., 1969.

The Detroit Main Library's reference and research facilities have been used by increasing numbers of non-residents. Objectives of the project were to (1) provide service to all residents of the six-county metropolitan area. (2) analyse resulting use and users. Major conclusions are (1) Non-resident use is mostly limited to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and the SMSA residents should have access and share financial support, (2) No correlation is seen between number of residents in a geographical area and use of Detroit's Main Library, (3) Most of the non-residents' use was in-the-building use, (4) students were heaviest non-resident and resident users.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 028 807.

Md Fw D251

Manchester School of Librarianship. Students.

Library requirements of readers living in the newly-created North-Western Division of the Derbyshire County Library Service. Interim Report. Manchester School of Librarianship; ? ; 1969. Restricted circulation.

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp., Vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

Md Fw D774

Casey, Genevieve M.

The role of Oakland County government in library development. Mich. Detroit, Wayne State Univ., Office of Urban Library Research. 93p., 1968.

The purposes of this study were to assess the library needs of Oakland County residents, to suggest possible courses of action for the county within Michigan state law, and to recommend the role which the county government should play in the development of library services in Oakland County. Analysis was made of the use of the Detroit Main Library by residents of Oakland County during the period of open access, February 1, 1967 - June 30, 1968.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 031 275

Md Fw D774

Michigan. State Library, Lansing.

Demand for public library service in Oakland County, Michigan, based on an attitude survey, by Alec E. McKinley. Michigan State Board for Libs., 45p., 1960.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Md Fw Eeo D748

Monat, William R. *and others.*

The public library and its community: a study of the impact of library services in five Pennsylvania cities. Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, Institute of Public Administration, 166p., 1967. PSL-Monog-7.

This study analyses the impact of library services in five medium-sized communities with differing geographic, economic, and social characteristics and determines the place of the public library within the pattern of city governmental services.
It was found that the library's public still comes from the most literate and influential segment of the community; users are pleased with present services; opposition to library service is not apparent; the library is not yet regarded as part of the local public service system.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 021 580.

Md Fwkt D2137

Dumbarton. County Library. Milngavie Branch Library.

Survey of library use, March 25th-April 11th, 1963. Scottish School of Librarianship, Scottish College of Commerce, Glasgow, 51p., 1963.

600 persons issued with questionnaires - 27% replied. Conclusions of survey - new branch library required in permanent premises. Greater bookstock required, and need new adult, reference, children's rooms plus local history collection. Would lead to increased use of libraries. Readers asked for opinions on library - how frequently they visited library, etc. Statistics given.

Md Fx D788

Knox, Alan B.

Metropolitan Denver library self-study. Univ. of Nebraska; ? ; 1964?

Telephone survey of library patrons covering use of library, frequency of services, and services wanted but not available.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.11, March 1964. OE - 15005 - 11. 597.

Md Gc Ebf D73

Rzasa, Philip V. *and* Moriarty, John H.

The types and needs of academic library users: a case study of 6,568 responses. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.403-409; no.6, vol.31, Nov.1970.

Responses to a library user's questionnaire were analysed by use of a chi-square statistic to determine whether the faculty, graduate students and under-graduates were homogenous with respect to their primary and secondary reasons for visiting the library, and also with respect to the library materials used.

Md Gc + Fv Ebf D73

Schick, Frank L. *and others.*

Assessing the availability and accessibility of resources to meet student needs. American Library Association; ? ; 1963. Background paper, Topic 1, Conference within a conference, A.L.A. Convention.

Report of a questionnaire survey of public and academic libraries, regarding student use of the libraries. It discusses the libraries problems in "providing services for greatly augumented numbers and more demanding patrons". Some possible solutions are offered.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 359.

Md Gd D2161

Abukutsa, Johnston L.

The university library and the academic community: a comparative study of the library service in relation to the needs and requirements of the academic community. Queen's Univ., Belfast. School of Lib. and Inform. Studies; ? ; 1971?

Methods include questionnaires and interviews. Research project in progress.

Direct Source.

Md Gd D27415

Page, B.S., *and* Tucker, P.E.

Nuffield pilot survey of library use in the Univ. of Leeds. *J.Doc.*, p. 1-11; 15; March 1959.

In the autumn of 1956 the Nuffield Foundation

invited the Library of the University of Leeds to undertake a statistical survey of the use made of it during the calendar year 1957 by teaching staff, research personnel, and undergraduate students of the university. The object was to ascertain and measure the demand made by the three main types of readers, subdivided according to Department or teaching course, on the resources of the library as a whole and of its various subject-sections.
On the other hand, two limitations were imposed: first, the three categories of readers mentioned above were insisted upon, and 'outside' readers (an important group, though difficult to measure) were excluded from the survey, as well as all graduates not reading for higher degrees; secondly, it proved impossible to devise a satisfactory method of measuring the consultation of books within the library (particularly within this library), and the survey was accordingly a survey of borrowing.

Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Md Gd D729

Harris, I.W.

Disorganised for use. *Lib. Resources and Tech. Serv.*, p.161-5; 12; Spring 1968.

(Univ. of Hawaii). 300 books selected from fine arts section and taken to library lounge. No bibliographical key or arrangement given. Sign announced availability of collection for use in daytime - home issue not allowed. During 4th month of experiment, questionnaires distributed to students and faculty. Judging from questionnaire responses, on-site use statistics, circulation records and pressure to resume service next year - project was successful. Some statistics given.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Md Gd Ebf D73

Palmer, R.P.

User requirements of a university library card catalog. Univ. of Michigan, 311p., 1970.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1970.

Md Gd Ebm D73

Morse, P.M.

What scholars expect of library service to readers. Problems and prospects of the research library - edited by E.E. Williams. N.J., *Scarecrow P.*, ?; 1955.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 53.

Md Gd Ebm D772

Cannell, Charles F. *and others.*

Faculty appraisal of a university library. Univ. of Michigan Lib; ? ; 1962.

To identify shortcomings in the collections, services, and facilities of the Library that may affect the work of the faculty of the University of Michigan. Questionnaire responses from 1,355 faculty members.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.9, June 1963. OE - 15005 - 9. 507.

Md Ge Ec3

Macgregor, A.N.

Study in depth of information-seeking by social scientists in the course of their research, March 1967-Nov. 1967. British Lib. of Political & Economic Sci; ? ; 19?
Research completed.

Subjects kept contemporary records of information searches. Further information: Librarian B.L.P.E.S., London School of Economics.

UnC. 2nd. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1969. 68-18.

Md Ge Ec5 D748

Wuest, Francis J.

[A study to develop and validate three methods of analysing the information requirements and use patterns of scientists]. Lehigh Univ; ? ; 1964.

The Departments of Chemistry and Metallurgy at Lehigh University will provide the population for the study, which is being conducted in three phases using the interview technique, the diary work sample, and the problem-solving situation, respectively.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.13, Sept. 1964. OE - 15005 - 13. 811.

Md Gf Ebf D747

Lubans, J.

Student use of a technological university library. *IATUL Proc.*, p.7-13,(1) 4, July 1969.

A statistical survey of student use of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Library was undertaken during 1968 to evaluate, through the use of a computer, student attitudes towards and quantitative use of library services.
It revealed: (1) many students' unawareness of certain services and facilities; (2) that students use the library in some relation to their QPA; (3) that a significant amount of contact is made between users and library staff but that this contact is apparently not made through the established organisational channels; (4) that as a student goes through university his use of the library increases.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LISA 69/1996.

Md Gi Ebg D272

Burgess, N.

Books and libraries: a survey of the attitudes of some part-time day release technical college students towards books and libraries, 1963. *The Author*, Bolton Tech. Coll., Bolton, Lancs, Engl. 27p., 1964.

To ascertain use to which books and libraries are put by students. Survey held during Easter and summer terms. Contains survey of place of school library in students' education prior to technical college. Headings include: students' reasons for non-membership of public libraries; students' views of users of public libraries; criticisms of public libraries. Tables given. No conclusions.

Md Gic Ec371.1 D73

Mathies, Mary Lorraine.

A study of the information needs of junior college educators. Los Angeles, Univ. of Calif.; ? ; 1967-68. University Microfilms.

Teachers, administrators, librarians, researchers and counsellors - all have need for particular types of information as they perform a variety of professional activities. This user needs study was an attempt to obtain specific data about the information requirements of junior college educators and to ascertain the ways in which an information storage and retrieval system might satisfy such needs.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* American Doctoral Dissert. 1967-68.

Md Gip

Thom, W.

Information needs, supply and dissemination in the new polytechnic to be formed by North-Western Polytechnic and Northern Polytechnic, 1969-70. North Western Polytechnic, London, 1970.

Source: Scien.Res.in British Univ., 1969-70, vol.3, Social Scie. 1970. 15-238.

Md Gip

Thom, W.

The library in the new polytechnic. North-Western Poly. School of Librarianship, 85p., 1969.

The aims of the project were as follows: (1) to determine the various information needs of the user groups in the colleges; (2) to investigate present library services in light of the users' needs; (3) to propose immediate and long-term development plans for the library.

Source: BR & DR 629/70. NLL.

Md Gm Ebh

Bryon, J.F.W.

Library needs and experiences of external degree students, Nov.1967- . Research in progress. Coll. of Libsp, Wales; ? ; 19?

Questionnaire to random samples of correspondence course students. During 1969 project moved from Wales to University of Salford.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1969. 68-170.

Md Gp + Fv Eg D748

Benford, John Q.

Student library resource requirements in Philadelphia. Phase 1 - Design and pretests. Progress report covering phase 1, June 15, 1968 - July 14, 1969. Pa, Philadelphia School District, 72p., 1969.

To determine actual requirements for library resources by elementary and secondary school students in Philadelphia and to evaluate existing library resources in terms of needs and standards , and, on the basis of these data, to outline the respective roles of the several school systems and the public library system in providing needed resources, including joint planning of services.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 031 610.

Md Gp + Fv Eg D748

Benford, John Q.

Philadelphia student library resource requirements project. Phase 1 Pretests - May 1969, Data-gathering instruments and pretest materials. Progress report covering Phase 1, Attachment A. Pa, Philadelphia School District, 105p., 1969.

To determine the library resource requirements for elementary and secondary students in Philadelphia, and to analyse the contributing part school students and the public library system might play in providing needed library resources. The instruments provided are: (1) student questionnaire; (2) teacher questionnaire; (3) school library questionnaire; (4) free (public) library questionnaire; and (5) school library use checklist.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 031 611.

Md Gu D73

Linn, H.B.

Evaluation of the Landis high school library book collection in relation to the students' interests. Univ. of North Carolina, 89p., 1962.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Md Gu D771

Watkins, R.L.

Scope and trends in the use of the library in the Warren G. Harding senior high school, Warren, Ohio. Kent State Univ., 163p., 1951.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Md Gu Eeh D761

Brown, L.R.

Evaluation of the Hudson high school (Selma, Alabama) library book collection in relation to students' interests and needs. Atlanta Univ., 143p., 1955.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Md Jj Fv Az Ecd D73

Ennis, Philip H.

Adult book reading in the United States, a preliminary report. Illinois, Chicago Univ., National Opinion Research Center. 113p., 1965.

The findings of a pilot study of the personal use of books by adults in the United States and of the factors which influence their reading are presented. Chapter III, "The availability of books", documents the variation among communities in book availability and considers the problems of assembling and interpreting the data required for such documentation. The following questions are discussed--(1) what are the components of the book availability concept, (2) how do communities vary in book availability, (3) what differences in book reading result from these variations, and (4) what accounts for the differences in supplies of books in various communities.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 010 754.

Md Jj Gd D73

Rohlf, Robert Henry.

An analysis of the characteristics of the books in a university library. Univ. of Minn., Graduate Faculty; ? ; 1953. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

This paper is a study of the significant characteristics of the books used from the general collection of a large university library during a representative period of time. The study was based on books withdrawn and a questionnaire given to the patron at the time of withdrawal. There is analysis according to subject, date, language and user.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 354.

Md Km Gd Ebi D774

Peterson, Stephen L.

Patterns of use of periodical literature. *Coll.Res.Libr.*, p.422-430, (5)30, Sept. 1969.

Questionnaires were distributed to a scientifically selected sample of graduate students in the University of Michigan querying their use of periodical literature in libraries. Tabulated results indicate that the user group utilises periodicals heavily, that citations are most often sought by subject, that only 1 or 2 articles are usually read per library use, and that most such library users are successful in their search for information.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LISA 69/2395.

Md Kwc Gu D758

Bartlett, B.

Study of the most frequently used reference sources in a selected group of Georgia high school libraries. Emory University, 85p., 1952.

To discover which books and other printed materials were used most frequently in answering

reference questions in 19 Georgia high school libraries during 1950-51.

Thesis. *Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Md L(3)

Experimental information officer in the social sciences: report to OSTI on work carried out in 1969. Bath Univ. of Technol., Univ. Library, 66p., Feb.1970. (OSTI Report 5066).

Data on information needs and the habits of users in the social sciences have been gathered from questionnaires, interviews and the appointment at Bath University of a specialised information officer.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LISA 70/1327.

Md L(374) D774

Rieger, Jon H. *and* Anderson, Robert C.

Information source and need hierarchy of an adult population in five Michigan Counties. Papers presented at a national seminar on adult education research (Chicago, February 11-13, 1968). Michigan St.Univ., East Lansing, Inst. Community Development, 22p., 1968.

Data on information sources and needs were obtained from a two percent sample of households. Adult subjects were asked to identify topics of importance in everyday life on which it was "particularly difficult to find useful and reliable information", and sources of information presently in use concerning these topics (financial matters, occupational, professional and farming matters, public affairs, consumer information and educational and career planning were the major topics named).

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 017 809.

Md L(5) D747

Shank, Russell.

Regional access to scientific and technical information, a program for action in the New York metropolitan area. Report of the Metro science library project, 1966-1967. New York, Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, N.Y., 207p., 1968. Metro. Miscellaneous Publications series, no.1.

Library facilities and services for 60,000 users in the fields of astronomy, chemistry, earth sciences, physics, engineering, mathematics, and, to some extent, architecture, in the New York City Metropolitan area are the subject of this report. Data were collected from scientists and engineers in the area, science librarians in the area, college and university students majoring in or taking courses in science subjects, copying departments of large libraries, manufacturers and trade associations, libraries and information services in other areas, and individuals in library and information service industries.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* ED 021 595.

Md L(5) Ej Gd D744

Briggs, W.G.

A survey of M.I.T. Science library users: (a) Patterns of user behaviour and (b) Effect of circulation time upon renewals. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; ? ; 1962. Unpublished study.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 5.

Md L(62) Gi Eqv D2131

Levenson, J.H., *and* Wilson, J.W.

College industrial liaison operated from a centre for technical and management information

Vocational Aspect of Secondary and Further Education, p.60-73, *17*(36), Spring 1965.

Outlines some of the ideas underlying the establishment of the Centre at Dundee Technical College and reviews the first 15 months of operation. Two appendices give: (A) list of sources of information visited; (B) analysis of visits and the response received from firms. Under (B) enquiries are also analysed by subjects, by sources used for answers.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 15536.

Md L(5) Hz Gd D73

Columbia University. Bureau of Applied Social Research.

The flow of information among scientists; problems, opportunities and research questions. New York, *The Author*, May 1958.

The study is based on personal interviews with 77 scientists on the faculty of an American university. The purpose was to study the "needs and means of scientific information-exchange". A copy of the questionnaire is included.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 094a.

Md L(78) Hz Fb

Long, Maureen.

Survey of library provision for music in Great Britain, 1970, by Maureen W. Long. To be published by Library Assoc. Spring/ Summer 1971, or by the School of Librarianship, North Western Polytechnic.

Survey of readers needs, and uses, library provision, statistics, tables. Directory of all types of libraries, library resources (Music).

Md Li D73

Holmes, Donald C.

Determination of user needs and future requirements for a systems approach to microform technology. Washington D.C. Assoc. of Research Libraries, 35p., 1969. (ED 029 168).

An investigation by interviews with users and librarians to discover attitudes to microforms and difficulties in their use.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LISA 70/1166.

Md Li D73

Holmes, Donald C.

The needs of library microform users. (In: Proceedings of the 18th Annual meeting and convention; edited by Vernon D. Tate. Annapolis, Md., National Microfilm Assoc., p.256-260. 1969).

The Association of Research Libraries conducted a survey to discover the needs of microform users and why there was not greater use made of them. Reasons for using microforms included: to acquire materials not otherwise available, to store bulky materials and to provide copies of rare materials.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LISA 70/1616.

Md Li Gc D73

Kottenstette, James P.

An investigation of the characteristics of Ultrafiche and its application to colleges and universities. Interim report. Colo. Denver Univ., 230p., 1969.

Experiments were undertaken to explore the utility of microform presentation in terms of

user performance and user acceptance. An attempt was made to identify the presentation factors operative at the interface of man and machine which create negative attitudes toward the use of microforms, and to organise these factors into a conceptual framework to show both relationship and fundamental considerations for improving acceptance.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 032 447.

Md Lv Fw D258

Walters, J., *and* Cox, P.

Gramophone libraries: do the public really want them? *Assistant Libn.*, p.232-3; 60; N 1967.

As the Herts County Council needed persuading that there was a demand for record libraries, it was decided to hold a survey to get the basic facts and figures. In the final draft of the survey, questions fell into three categories: those giving us information about the people, their habits: those to find out about their use of records and their musical taste; and those that showed the systems they would like to see used.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Me Fb D73

Taylor, Robert S.

Question-negotiation and information-seeking in libraries. Studies in the man-system interface in libraries, Report no.3. Pa. Bethlehem, Lehigh Univ., CTR Inf. Sciences. 88p., 1967. AD 659-468.

This report is a study of two types of the process of question negotitation in libraries and information centers.
The second type of negotiation, self-help, is that in which the inquirer alone negotiates with the total information system. Undergraduate students in courses in the information sciences reported on this process resulting from a self-generated information need - the decisions and strategies, the sources used, both human and print, the complexities and failures of their process, and the ambiguities of their question-asking strategies.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 015 764.

Me Ftv Ehq D747

Fitzgerald, Mary E.

Readers' choice among the blind. *Lib.J.*, p.2885-2886, *84*(17), Oct.1, 1959.

Over 2,800 blind people use the services provided by the Selection Station of the New York State Library for the Blind, but they represent only 15% of the blind persons in the Library's service area. A recent survey indicated that biography and history was the most popular subject area, with particular demand for patriotic and local interest books. In fiction, the order of preference was action and suspense, mysteries, romances, western and family stories. The 170 discs of the Bible circulate more than any other non-fiction book. Increased use is made of books classed as literature, while the demand for drama has outstripped the supply available, with Shakespeare remaining the most popular author. Travel books are also popular. The increase in the use of talking books is remarkable.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 9748.

Me Fvqm

Shearman, Tony.

Survey of readers' enquiries. *Assistant Librarian*, p.218-224, *59*(11), Nov.1966.

A report based on an analysis of 1,888 requests and enquiries made by readers in 20 public libraries. Abbreviated description of the anonymous libraries and assistants taking part are provided. It was not found possible to draw any definite conclusions but some of the librarians taking part have revised their approach to enquiry desk work.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 67/139.

Me Gk Ebf D744

Joyce, William D.

A study of the relation between library understanding and academic success. Pa., Levittown, Regional Public Library; ? ; 1963?

To uncover the relationship between a student's success in college and his tested ability to use library facilities efficiently.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.3, April 1960. OE - 15005 - 3. 140.

Me Kwv Fv D73

Scott, Janice.

The place of state textbooks for reading in the public library. Calif. Los Angeles, Immaculate Heart Coll., School of Lib. Science; ? ; 1961?

To determine whether the public library performs a service by making State textbooks available. Data will be obtained from case studies of the demand for State textbooks and readers, from interviews and questionnaires to teachers and parents, and from a national sampling of public library practice regarding State textbooks.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.6, Dec.1961. OE - 15005 - 6. 356.

Me Lv Fx D773

Secrist, Robert P.

Phonograph recordings on reserve at a metropolitan library. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Library School; ? ; 1961?

To describe reserve requests for phonograph records in terms of types, users, and their purposes, and the ability of a library to satisfy these requests. Approximately 2,000 reserve requests for phonograph recordings at the Chicago Public Library from January to July 1961 will constitute the basic source of information. Users will be classified by sex and occupation. Registration cards, music course lists, cultural events calendars, etc., will be consulted to determine relationships between the requests and use made of these records.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.6, Dec. 1961. OE - 15005 - 6. 357.

Me Lv(41) Fv D794

Pearson, Mary.

Foreign languages: can libraries meet the need? *Calif. Lib.*, p.251, 264-265, *20*(4), Oct. 1959.

The demand for language records at Long Beach P.L. was evaluated after a survey using a sample of 50 patrons. Most of the patrons found material they could use but it was often a substitute for original requests. Travel interest was a close second to school use, and some patrons were using records for both purposes.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 9725.

Mf Fb

Hawgood, J.

Assessing the benefits of library innovations;

Proc. of Newcastle seminar on organisation and handling of bibliographic records by computer, July 1967, University of Newcastle. *IN* Univ. of Durham - research in progress. L.A. Yearbook 1969. 68-100.

Mf Fb

How to test your library. *L.A.R.*, p.49-Feb.1970. Reprinted from WHAT? Autumn 1969.

Description of what to look for in public libraries - accessibility; number of tickets allowed; loan period. Some statistics given on a survey done by a "What" team in their local libraries.

Mf Fb Ec8 D73

Davie, Mary.

A study of the difficulties encountered by a group of authors in doing research with printed matter. Atlanta Univ., School of Lib. Science; ? ; 1955. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

Questionnaires were sent to 100 writers regarding information, publications and services which they had difficulty in obtaining. Results showed that they had difficulty with data which is inadequately documented. Materials most needed for scholarly research were pictorial sources of historical and bibliographic materials and old issues of local and out-of-town newspapers and magazines. In general library services were said to be adequate except for opening and closing hours and the time limit on books borrowed.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 108.

Mf Fv

Green, F.S.

The missing three-quarter. *L.A.R.*, p.392-398, *57*(10), Oct.1955.

Statistics are given showing percentages of the population who are not expected to be public library members. In addition, the results of some surveys on public library use are given.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 5219.

Mf Fv D73

Beasley, Kenneth E.

Function and attitude of the public toward the local public library. Pennsylvania State Univ; ? ; 1963.

To outline in specific terms the attitudes of the public toward the local public library and the role the public expects the library to perform. A detailed case study of one community including depth interviews of its political leaders.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.9, June 1963. OE - 15005 - 9. 481.

Mf Fv D752

Murphy, G.

Who uses public libraries in Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties and how do they evaluate service received? *Maryland Lib;* p.24-7; 30; Winter 1964.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Mf Fv Eepcf D794

Evans, Charles Whitney.

The attitudes of adults toward the public library, and their relationship to library use. Univ. of Calif., Berkeley; ? ; 1969.

The attitudes of middle class urban adults, toward the public library provided for their use, were studied in order to determine whether or not a significant difference exists between the attitudes of those who use their public library and the attitudes of those who do not. When the users and non-users were compared, chi square tests showed that the two groups differed significantly in education, sex, use of other libraries, and duration of residence in Oceanside. Users had more years of schooling, included a larger percentage of women, and more of them used libraries other than the Oceanside Public Library; non-users included a larger percentage of new residents of the city.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert Abs. Aug.1970, vol.31. p.775-A.

Mf Fv Efh D797

Lyon, Norman W.

Home delivery of library books. Pa, Washington, Citizens Library; ? ; 1963?

To test the cost and public response of a Home Delivery Service of library books backed by systematic paid newspaper advertising and other publicity. Delivery confined to a 4-mile radius from the library. Full record kept of all details of the service followed by statistical analysis and evaluation of results.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.9. June 1963. OE - 15005 - 9. 522.

Mf Fver D74

Where the people speak: the role and function of rural public libraries in Northern New England. Final report. N.H. Bedford., Educ. Research and Services Corp., 469p., 1969.

The objective of this study was to define the attitudes of a representative sample of rural New England citizens concerning their town libraries in order to identify the motivational factors necessary for adequate rural library "use and support". This study report includes descriptive and analysis statistics from the user survey. The study documents the reasons why rural New England citizens either use or reject the library, and it reveals an overall lack of fiscal and civic support for libraries.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 025 295.

Mf Fvqm

Clements, D.W.

Public reference libraries and their use. Lib.Assoc., R.S. & I. Sect., p.30-37, 1967. Proc. 15th Ann.Conf.

This paper is based on a survey of 33 public reference libraries. Personal visitors. Two thirds of the students were using the libraries as a place to study and about 80% did not use any publications. How successful were these users? 62% of them found all they required and 14% found some of their requirements. 40% of the users looked only on the shelves, but 25% asked the library staff for help. Only 10% of the visitors made use of author or subject catalogues, and abstracts and bibliographies were hardly ever used.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 68/1059.

Mf Fw D231

Wiltshire County Library.

Questionnaire to find out details of library membership, knowledge of facilities, etc. reasons for membership lapses and user satisfaction. Wiltshire County Lib; ? ; 1969.

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

6.42

Mf Fw D771

Skellenger, James B.

Public library services in Portage County: an analysis for planning. Ohio, Kent State Univ., Center for Urban Regionalism. 133p., 1970.

This analysis provides a detailed description of Portage County and the system of library services extant. Opinion surveys provide insight into how the patron views the public library.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 039 907.

Mf Gc D73

Trueswell, R.W.

User circulation satisfaction vs size of holdings at three academic libraries. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.204-13; 30; May 1969.

In an effort to determine certain facts concerning the relation of circulation satisfaction to college size, author sampled the last circulation date of stack books and of circulated books in three types of academic library. Author speculates concerning potential uses to which data can be applied. Statistics given.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Mf Gc Ebm D73

Library user attitude survey. (In - Leonard, L.E. *and others*. Centralised book processing. *Scarecrow*, p.211-43; 1969.)

Those who participated in the survey were asked to indicate not only their reaction to existing library resources and services but also their attitudes toward a variety of suggested services that a library might offer. The purpose of the survey was to measure the attitudes of faculty toward library resources and services, and to develop a data instrument that could be used to assess the impact of services introduced as part of a proposed bibliographic network. Another objective was to gain insight as to the level of faculty awareness of library services. In other words, do faculty know what services there library offers, and if so, do they use them?

Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Mf Gd D225

Sussex University Library.

Report of the survey undertaken to determine the nature of unsatisfied demand for books. Sussex Univ. Lib., 4p., 1966.

One-day survey conducted on all readers leaving the library - about their use of library on that day and their failure to obtain specific required material. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Mf Gd D225

Sussex University Library.

Report of the second survey undertaken to determine the nature of unsatisfied demands for books, 1967. Sussex Univ., 6p., 1967.

Same data asked as in 1966 survey. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Mf Gd D229

Reading University Library.

(Lent Term 1966 - questionnaire distributed to find out why readers came to the library, whether they wished to use library books, and success rate of finding what they wanted). Reading Univ. Lib; ? ; 1966.

UnC. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971. Reference.

Mf Gd D281

Burnett, A.D.

Reader failure: a pilot survey. *Research in Librarianship*, p.142-157; *1*(6), June 1967.

A survey of use of the Main Library of Durham University in November 1966 was combined with a survey to assess the incidence and causes of readers failing to find required materials. Questionnaires were distributed throughout the building and 85 readers completed 138 of them. 13 research students and members of staff filled in 37 forms: examination of their borrowing records suggested that they used the library more intensively than the average and encountered failure more often because of this. Approximately 35% of the items required were not found in the catalogue. 32% were not found on the shelves and not otherwise traced by the readers. 29% were known to be on loan.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 68/87.

Mf Gd D73

Benefit evaluation of library effectiveness. (In - Raffel, J.A., *and* Shishko, R. Systematic analysis of university libraries: an application of cost-benefit analysis to the M.I.T. libraries. Massachusetts Institute Technology, p.46-67, 1969).

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 1970.

Mf Gd D772

Purdue University. Libraries. Staff Association.

Purdue University libraries attitude survey. 1959-1960. Lafayette, Ind. *The Association*, 51p., 1964.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Mf Gd Ebf D21445.

Knight, V.E.

Survey of books not found by students, Summer Term 1970 (Main Lib., Reading Room). Edinburgh Univ., 2p., 1970.

Reasons: books in use at time of search. Misunderstanding in use of reading room or arrangement of books. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Mf Gd Ebf D227

Line, Maurice B.

Student attitudes to the university library: a survey at Southampton University. *J.Doc.*, p.100-117, *19*(3), Sept.1963.

Results of a questionnaire survey carried out in May 1962. Findings are given in tabulated form, on the following topics: (i) use of main and departmental libraries; (ii) extent of borrowing from the library; (iii) use of library for purposes other than borrowing; (iv) books purchased by students during session; (v) average number of books purchased during session; (vi) use of catalogues; (vii) bibliographical reference methods and their success; (viii) attitudes to library staff; (ix) estimate of library staff's ability to help with a subject enquiry; (x) use made of Southampton Public Library.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 13906.

Mf Gd Ebf D227

Line, Maurice B., *and* Tidmarsh, Mavis.

Student attitude to the university library: a second survey at Southampton University. *J.Doc.*, p.123-135, *22*(2), June 1966.

A survey by questionnaire to assess the effect of innovations introduced in an attempt to solve problems and deficiencies shown up in a similar survey in 1962. The three major innovations were the creation of the post of Sub-Librarian (Reader Service), the introduction of seminars to give instruction in reference methods and usage and setting up of a liaison committee of staff and students. Results obtained suggested great improvements in the attitude of social science students (possibly explained by personal reasons), a slight decline in library usage for borrowing and working, decline in use of Hall and public libraries, an increase in the library's ability to satisfy student book requirements, increased use of catalogues, a decline in difficulties associated with library lay-out and an improvement in student assessment of staff helpfulness. The greater use of library facilities by women is noted.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 67/366.

Mf Gd Ebf D238

Line, Maurice B.

Report on undergraduate failure survey 1969-70. Bath University Library. Bath Univ.Library, 1p., 1970.

To obtain some estimate of the ability of the Library to satisfy undergraduate book needs. Out of 174 items sought, 96 were not found, indicating the inadequacy of the library stock to meet undergraduate needs. Statistics given.

Direct Source.

Mf Gd Ebf D774

Grazier, Robert T.

Student use and opinion of the Wayne State university libraries. Wayne State Univ., Detroit, Mich; ? ; 1960-61?

To analyse student use of, and attitudes about, the university libraries with the aim of improving library services. Questionnaire given to a rigorously selected sample of 3,000 students.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.1, Oct.1959. OE - 15003 - 4.

Mf Gd Ebm D753

Cook, C. Donald.

A study of faculty-library relationships in a large university. Columbia Univ., School of Lib. Service; ? ; 1962?

The principal areas of study will be interrelationships between faculty members and the library at Columbia University, their satisfaction with library, their use of it, their fields of interest, and their participation in library activities. Questionnaires, interviews, and documentary analysis will be utilised.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.3, April 1960. OE - 15005 - 3. 135.

Mf Gic D794

Horn, Andrew H., *and others.*

Report of a brief survey of the El Camino college library. Calif. El Camino College; 77p., 1966.

To evaluate the relations of the library and the institute program at El Camino. Library use is evaluated on the basis of record samples and interviews of 50 students on several occasions.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 012 614.

Mf Gim D776

Schumacher, Anne W.

A small college information system: an analysis and recommendations. Whittenburg, Vaughan Assoc.Inc. Alexandria Va., 157p., 1968. W/V - RR 68/2- Tn.

This study was undertaken to provide a detailed look at the functions currently being performed by a small, liberal arts college library and to develop some recommendations concerning its future role. The major questions studied in the report are (1) how satisfactory is the present library facility in supporting the information related activities engaged in by members of the faculty and student body? and (2) if the library facility is not providing adequate support, what alternative solutions are feasible? Data on three components of the information system - the users, the library, and external sources - were collected by means of structured interviews, observation, published materials, and research reports and studies.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* ED 024 408.

Mf Gp Eg

Handford, M.R.

Children's attitudes to and views of the school library and how far these harmonise with the aims plus functions of the library in general. Birmingham Dip. School Lib; ? ; 1967.

Cert. of Educ. *UnC. Source:* Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69, Reference.

Mf Gp Ax Fv Egi D747

Strauss, Mrs. B.V.

Survey to determine whether high school students using five branches of the Brooklyn public library have a preference between the public library and the school library. Pratt Institute Library School, 38p., 1952.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Mf Gt Egh D773

Bishop, Martha Dell.

Identification of valuable learning experiences in centralised elementary school libraries. George Peabody Coll. for Teachers; ? ; 1963.

The purpose of this study was to identify experiences which children have in good centralised libraries in elementary schools and to determine which experiences facilitated and which retarded learning. The critical incident technique was used to gather data. This technique consisted essentially of obtaining descriptions of specific incidents during personal interviews.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Dissert Abs. 1964. vol.24, p.4207.

Mf Gu D748

Luecke, Fritz *and* Sproesser, Gerry.

Comments and opinions of students at Abington High School North Campus concerning the library, a report on the results of a student opinionnaire. Abington High School, Pa., North Campus, 19p., 1967.

Randomly selected sample of 163 ninth and tenth grade students were asked, in a series of questions, to express their attitude toward the school library. In general it was found that the majority of the students spend some of their independent study time in the library. It was also found that most of the students felt the librarians did not know them as individuals or could give them much individual help. Students liked the library's selection of materials, preferred the study atmosphere, and would like to see a greater seating capacity in the library. It is concluded that students are using and enjoying the library.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 017 315.

Mf Jjp Gu D774

Baur, Esther.

The Fader plan: Detroit style. *Lib.J.*, p.3119-3121, *92*(16), 15 Sept.1967.

Research shows a definite correlation between effective reading instruction and adequate library facilities in the school building. The library displays magazines and paperbacks separately, whereas previously paperbacks were shelved in the main sequence of books. From the use of this special collection, the following observations have been made: (i) paperbacks on the racks circulate four times as much as paperbacks shelved with other books; (ii) a paperback will always be taken in preference to a similar hard-bound book; (iii) paperbacks account for 35% of the library's circulation, although there are 6,000 hard-bound to 1,000 paperbacks; (iv) subject matter is more important than format or condition of the paperback; (v) paperbacks are an effective tool for breaking down reading barriers, as children who do poorly in school often identify hard-bound books (especially classics) with their failure, thus avoiding such books.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 68/201.

Mf L(008-0) Jj Gv

Bateman, Robin B.

Adult books for 13-15 year olds. *Use of English*, p.119-128, *16*(2), Winter 1964.

A report on the use by secondary Grammar School children of a collection of adult books. The purpose and methodology of the experiment are outlined; the purpose being to establish, in a carefully controlled experiment, the reaction of young teenagers to what is normally considered adult fiction and non-fiction.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 15639.

Mf L(374) Fw D772

Warren, E. Theodore.

Seeds of change: a report and evaluation of a four-year adult education project in the Vigo County public library. Ind., Terre Haute, Vigo County P. Libs; 100p., 1969.

The Adult Education Project, conducted for four years at what is now the Vigo County Public Library, Terre Haute, Indiana, was an attempt to discover what could be done to improve a community's informal adult education programs by adding a doctorate-level adult educator to the staff of the public library and by making his services available to the public. This report draws out significant examples of what happened, summarises the major results of the program, and suggests future courses of action at the Vigo County Public Library,

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* ED 036 303.

Mf Li Gic Ebf D73

U.S. Office of Education.

Research project to determine the student acceptability and learning effectiveness of microform collections in community junior colleges (AAJC). U.S. Office of Educ.; ? ; 1969. Lib. & Inform. Sciences Res. Prog. Abs.

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

Mj

Saunders, W.L., *editor.*

The provision and use of library and documentation services: some contributions from the university of Sheffield Postgraduate School of Librarianship. Pergamon P., 198p., 1966.

Survey of borrowing from the University of Sheffield Library during one academic year, W.L. Saunders, E.W. Roberts and Lisbeth J. Wickison. A critical review of the surveys of scientists' use of libraries, A Stephanie Barber.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 67/34.

Mj

Saunders, W.L., *and others.*

Survey of borrowing from the university of Sheffield Library during one academic year. (In - Saunders, W.L., *editor.*

The provision and use of library and documentation services: some contributions from the University of Sheffield Postgraduate School of Librarianship. Pergamon, 198p., 1966.)

Mj D21 C1959

Society of Young Publishers.

Books in London 1959: a pilot survey into Londoners' book habits. *Books*, p.7-22, (327). Jan-Feb. 1960.

A report based on 423 questionnaires relating to the reading, buying and borrowing habits of a cross-section of the people of Greater London. It is presented, with statistical tables, under three main headings: (i) reading habits - types of books read; frequency of reading; factors governing choice; (ii) borrowing habits - membership of works, subscription or public libraries; types of book borrowed; frequency of borrowing; attitude to libraries; (iii) buying habits - types of books bought; frequency of purchase; amount spent; factors influencing choice.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 10105.

Mj Fb D21

Firth, C.M., *and* Cochrane, J.

Use of libraries in the Borough of Haringey: study is based on a sample of issues from all libraries in the London Borough of Haringey and is designed to evaluate some of the factors thought to influence the use of libraries, G.L.C., 1966-69.

UnC. Source: Sci. Res. in Brit. univs., 1969-70, vol.3: Social sciences, 1970. 15-192.

Mj Fb D73

Davis, D.B.

A study of the direct and indirect uses of the Library. Univ. of Chicago; ? ; 1954.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 18.

Mj Fb Ebf D747

Haas, Warren James.

Student use of libraries in Metropolitan New York. Council of Higher Educ. Institutions, N.Y.; ? ; 1961?

To determine use of libraries in the New York City area by college students, and to provide information for a co-operative solution in giving adequate service to increasing enrollments. A questionnaire sent to 5,000 of the more than 200,000 students in the New York City area will determine their opinion of their college libraries and how frequently they use other metropolitan libraries.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.4, Sept. 1960, OE - 15005 - 4. 188.

Mj Fb Egi D772

Gilliland, V.G.

Survey of the uses of library facilities by the high school students of Kendaville, Indiana. Univ. of Denver, 93p., 1953.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Mj Fv D271

Luckham, B.L.G.

Notes on 1960 Chester public library surveys. *Research in Librarianship*, p.35-40; 1. Feb. 1966.

All visitors were asked to complete a brief questionnaire showing the departments they visited, how frequently they normally visited, their address, occupation etc. The day was a Tuesday and although there was no reason to believe that it was an untypical day, it is possible that visitors on a single day would not be representative of all users. The analyses which I have undertaken are confined primarily to the adult visitors who comprised 83% of the 1259 visitors to the Central Library. Ninety per cent of these 1044 adults returned usable questionnaires although in a few cases individual questions on particular forms were left unanswered. The actual figures of respondents upon which analysis was possible and undertaken are shown in each case in parentheses in the tables following.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Mj Fv D271

McPeake, J.G.

Chester: report on survey of library users, 1960. *Research in Librarianship*, p.26-34; 1; Feb.1966.

A survey of users of Chester Public Library was carried out, on the instructions of the Library Committee, in three parts: on Tuesday, 23rd February, Saturday, 27th February and Monday, 4th April, 1960. The survey was of Central Library users only. It was felt that it would be useful to have more information about people who were using the library on a particular day, and especially the users of the Reference Library and the Reading Room, about whom very little was known. The opportunity was taken to obtain other information about users of the library service which might be useful in future planning: the length of time spent in the library, whether visits are combined with other busines, frequency of vists and so on.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Mj Fv D272

Wallman, I.

How do we rate: a survey of public library use. *Assist.Libn.*, p.197-8; 61; September 1968.

A survey of public library use was carried out by Crumpsall District Library. The questionnaire was designed to find the answers to the following questions: What proportion of the adult population uses public libraries; into what age groups do users and non-users fall; what are the occupation categories of users and non-users; what is the domestic status of users and non-users; do people live within easy reach of the library; do spare time interests affect people's reading habits; how often do users visit the library; for what purposes do people use their local library; to what extent does Crumpsall Library satisfy its users; what do non-users of public libraries read; where do they obtain their reading material; what proportion of non-users of public libraries have previously been users and why did they cease using public libraries?

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Mj Fv D711

Bacon, Bryan.

Library survey in Prince George. *BCLA Reporter*, (Newsletter of the British Columbia L.A.) p.9; 13; Oct. 1969.

Survey of reading patterns and public library use, carried out in Prince George. 400 questionnaires answered ; 33.9% of readers do not visit library - use other sources. 55.7% use library for educational purposes, and 67.5% borrow non-fiction.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1970.

Mj Fv D73

Somers, Gerald A.

Motivational research methods in a public library. Eau Claire Public Library; Wisconsin; ? ; 1960?

To determine the latent motives which lead people to read books at a public library; also some of the hidden prejudices or fears which keep others away. To survey by means of depth-psychology type questions: (1) a random sampling of 500 borrowers (adult) with a 10-point questionnaire utilising questions which attempt to measure hidden motives and attitudes to book-reading and the public library; (2) a random sampling of 100 non-library-users with a 10-point interview schedule to measure hidden motives and attitudes to book reading and the public library.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.1, Oct. 1959. OE - 15003 - 6.

Mj Fv D774

Michigan library survey shows students heaviest users. *Lib.J.*, p.2758; 89; July 1964.

The first state-wide survey of public library use in Michigan, with 80 per cent of the state's public libraries participating, revealed that among the one million weekly users were 615,000 elementary and high school students. Although students were the heaviest users the survey indicated that the greatest use made of libraries in the state is personal for information and recreation related to private purposes. Children from six to 18 years of age were the largest age group, followed by adults from 22 to 40. Sixty per cent of the users were women, and city residents used the library more often than their country cousins. One negative result was the fact that 260,000 patrons weekly are unable to get the particular material they request.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit.64-66.

Mj Fv D775

Pethybridge, A.E.

Library use survey: who uses the Racine public library and why? *Public Lib.*, p.39-42; 10; May 1956.

Statistics kept of library materials borrowed and reference questions asked. Women use library more than men and asked more questions. More questions asked in person than on phone, etc. Nearly 60% of questions answered in under five minutes.

Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Mj Fv D794

Los Angeles user study scans central library. *Lib.J.*, p.486; 94; Feb.1, 1969.

Users of the Los Angeles Public Library's Central Library, according to the conclusions of a recent study, come there most often to use collections in "Business and Economics" and "Science and Technology", though a "significant percentage" go there for pleasure and recreation. Books, not specialised staff services, are what draws them, says the study; and the higher the education of the patron, the more often he uses the library. It was also noted that proximity to users was a major factor in deter-

mining who used the library. The survey was reported in the Public Library's *Operation LAPL* for December.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Mj Fv Ebf D713

Buller, N.G.

Students assess the public library. *Ont.Lib.R.*, p.75-7; 52; June 1968.

To discover how many students use Toronto Public Library. Students from a collegiate, commercial and 2 year course school. From 1st category 23 used public libraries; 2nd category 32 used libraries and 3rd category, 20 students used public libraries both for pleasure and study purposes. Other statistics given.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Mj Fv Ebf D747

Haas, Warren J.

Student use of New York's libraries. *Library Trends*, p.529-540; *10*(4); April 1962.

Questionnaires were sent to a sample of students enrolled in colleges in N.Y. to ascertain the amount of use they made of N.Y. public libraries. 83% said they had used some library other than their own college library during the academic year. Reasons given for this were: inadequacy of the college library's collection, convenience of public library; and unable to use college library's copy of a certain book.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 211.

Mj Fv Ebf D771

Dorr, Ralze Wheeler.

Use of the public library of Cincinnati and Hamilton county by undergraduates in the University of Cincinnati. Indiana Univ., Div. of Lib. Science, 123p., 1962? M.A. Thesis.

To discover why undergraduate university students use a large city library. Questionnaires covering characteristics of students, frequency of use, and reasons for use of the University and Public Libraries were distributed in the University Library and in University classes to 500 students.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.8, March 1963. OE - 15005 - 8. 410.

Mj Fv Ebf D794

Students use the public library. *Am.Lib.*, p.87; 1; Jan. 1970.

A questionnaire survey of students of two local high schools to find out how much they used the library and what they thought of its services. A total of 788 students indicated that they had public library cards; 395 did not. To the question: "How often do you use the public library?" they responded as follows: daily, 54; twice a week. 101; weekly, 111; two or three times a month, 241; and less often, 281.

Most of them (447) reported that they would use the library on Saturdays if it were open, while only 156 stated that they would not. The majority of students reported that they used the library for "homework", "research", or "a quiet place to study", while a minority indicated they used it to "meet friends", or "listen to records". When asked whether they usually found the information they were looking for, 634 responded "yes" and 98 "no". Not too bad! To the question "Do you usually ask a librarian for help?" 434 answered affirmatively, and 297 negatively. Regarding noise in the branch building, 52 students thought it was "too quiet", 336 "just right", and 78 "too noisy".

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1970.

Mj Fv Egi D73

Moore, E.M.

Analysis of the uses made of a public library by high school students. Univ. of Chicago, 89p., 1959.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Mj Fv Egi D747

Teenage library use in Westchester County. *Wilson Lib.Bull.*, p.804+; 40; May 1966.

The Westchester Library System, with headquarters in Mt.Vernon, N.Y., recently conducted a survey to determine what the county's young adult residents needed and required in public library service. Of the 2,094 young adults questioned 86 percent said that they used the public library both for school-required reading and for personal reading. Ten percent used the library only for school-related reading and four percent only for their own interests.

Source: Lib.Lit.64-66.

Mj Fv Egi D773

Petty, Margaret C., *and* Reid, Lucille A.

Student use of public libraries. *Illinois Libs.*, p.211-216; *45*(4), April 1963.

Four public libraries in the Chicago suburban area were chosen for study. Of the students interviewed 54.8% did not use the school library because of lack of time and 21% of those who did use the school library had to continue work at the public library because there was not time to finish at school. In the minds of a large number of students the public library has the larger collection and the student may not realise that while the school collection is smaller it is geared to the school curriculum and there are more books for his specific needs there.
40% of the students interviewed gave convenience of location as the reason for preferring the public library and 29% of the students preferring the school library also gave convenience as their reason for preference.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 13510.

Mj Fv Egj D272

Lees, J.

Rochdale reading survey, 1957. *Research in Librarianship*, p.158-163, *1*(6), June 1967.

78 public library users in the 20-30 age group completed questionnaires: 54 had had grammar school or university education. Analyses by sex are given of fiction and non-fiction reading, and by educational standard for each sex of fiction reading, number of books read per week, hours of televiewing per week, and type of library use. Men show greater diversity in reading than women, and diversity increases with educational standard. All groups used the library for leisure reading, men used it more for educational reading. University education groups used it most for information.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 68/162.

Mj Fv Ego D713

How to ask questions: the senior citizens in Ottawa go forth with their own questionnaire. *Kans.Lib.Bul.*, p.4-6; 26; June 1957.

Every 7th person over 65 years was asked to complete questionnaires, giving details about reading, recreation and living habits, whether library used as source of material.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Mj Fveet D773

Tuckwood, Dwight, *and* Walker, Richard D.

Nonresident practices of public libraries in Illinois. Urbana, Univ. of Illinois, Grad. Sch. of Lib.Science; ? ; 1963:

Questionnaires were sent to all public libraries in Illinois to determine extent of service to nonresidents and the terms of that service. Nonresident patrons are being asked to give their reasons for using library, frequency of use, type of services used, and degree of satisfaction with present arrangements.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.7, July 1962. OE - 15005 - 7. 400.

Mj Fver D776

Taves, M.J. *and others.*

Variables related to library use: a supplementary report on a study of rural public library system. *Minn.Lib.*, p.158-66; 21; June 1965.

Sociological data study - more women than men use library. Convenience of library hours and effect on usage. Age difference in use of library. Relationship between occupation and use of library. Distance readers had to travel to libraries. Childrens' use of libraries.

Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Mj Fvqm

Clements, D.W.G.

Use made of public reference libraries: a survey of personal users and telephone, telex and postal inquiries. *J.Doc.*, p.131-145, *23* (2), June 1967.

The survey was carried out by OSTI in May-June 1966 in 33 public reference libraries in England, Scotland and Wales. The results include the more important factual information collected and show the large extent to which public reference libraries are used as a source of technical and commercial information by a wide range of users, especially in local industry, commerce and public services.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 67/929.

Mj Fx D272

Burnley, County Borough Library.

Sample survey of consumer habits and needs in Burnley. Burnley, County Borough Lib., 11p., 1969.

Based on nearly 600 returns from the 2,000 borrowers to whom questionnaires were issued during one week in 1968.

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

Mj Fx D776

Minneapolis - St. Paul opinion survey reveals high public library use. *Lib.J.*, p.2790+; 90; June 15, 1965.

A recent survey revealed that 42 percent of the 597 persons questioned in Minnesota, had current library cards. Exactly half of those with cards had taken out at least one book in the three months preceding the survey. In addition, 11 percent had used reference works at a library, and 12 percent had telephoned a library for some kind of information during the three-month period. There were very few surprises concerning patterns of library use. The heaviest library users were those with incomes above $10,000, those with a college education, and readers in the 30-49 age bracket. Only adults were surveyed. Seventy percent of those who had attended college had library cards, compared with only 19 percent of those with grade school education. Of those with high school education, 35 percent had library cards.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Mj Fxkt D771

Look at the Art-library survey of the Cleveland metropolitan area. *Ohio Lib.Assn.Bull.*, p.23; 37; Jan.1967.

Survey of 21 branch libraries in area giving heaviest time of use; sex of largest group of readers; patronage of library via shopping trip.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Mj Gc D794

Sommer, Robert.

Reading areas in college libraries. *Lib.Q.*, p.249-260, *38*(3), July 1968.

Examines the adequacy of reading areas in college libraries as study places. A brief description of the questionnaire is given, followed by tables and analyses of the results: (i) 'Reasons for studying in the library'; (ii) 'Rating of specific aspects of library environment'; (iii) 'Comparison of library and residence as study places'; (iv) 'Library-residence comparison made by residence and library studies'; (v) Major distractions for library patrons'; (vi) 'Reasons for studying in carrels and other library areas'.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 68/986.

Mj Gc Ebf D776

Long, Dewain O.

Use of the freshman-sophomore library by general college students. Minneapolis, Minnesota Univ., General Coll. 10p., 1967.

A study of circulation records in 1964-65 led to these conclusions about the general college students: (1) a student's registration in one quarter in a course with substantial library referral had no effect on his library use or course grade in the following quarter, (2) students who made use of the library for a particular course earned significantly higher grades than those who did not use the library, and (3) the sex of the students had little effect on either course grade or library use.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 019 936.

Mj Gd D27415

Sheffield, University Library.

(How readers used the library for access to books, or as reading space only). Sheffield Univ. Lib; ? ; 1958.

UnC. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971. Reference.

Mj Gd D744

Nicholson, Natalie N.

Library use survey at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; ? ; 1959-60?

To ascertain statistics and significant patterns of library reader use - who uses which of the M.I.T. libraries, at what hours, for what purposes. It is hoped that results will aid in better library administrative planning on problems of staff dispersal, hours of opening, service to industry, study hall use by M.I.T. students and those of neighboring universities, future library locations, etc.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.1, Oct. 1959. OE - 15003 - 3.

48b

Mj Gd D771

Behling, Orlando *and* Cudd, Kermit.

A library looks at itself. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.416-422; *28*(6), Nov. 1967.

In an attempt to evaluate its services, Ohio State University Library issued to readers a questionnaire designed to gather information about (i) characteristics of users; (ii) how they use library facilities; (iii) their opinions on the library. 1,230 questionnaire were issued, from which 687 usable replies were received. 55% of the respondents were using the library for study purposes. Heaviest use was during the afternoon, and the most frequent users were history faculty and students, followed by students of education, business organisation, politics and English. Those using the library for study appeared less satisfied than those seeking information or service, and graduate students and faculty were more satisfied with service than undergraduates.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 68/103.

Mj Gd Ebf D771

Bowling Green university questions Sunday library users. *Lib.J.*, p.4254-5; 86; Dec.15, 1961.

When questionnaires were circulated among library users on Sunday, November 5, to find out who they were and why they were in the library, some 2,300 answers were handed in. A majority of the students (54 per cent) said that they were in the library to study from their own books and notes. Fourteen per cent were preparing term papers. Eleven per cent were signing out books for home use, and another nine per cent were reading books in the Reserve Room. Some 6 per cent came to do assigned reading in library materials other than reserve books, and 4 per cent to do general reading not assigned in class.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Lib.Lit 61-63.

Mj Gd Ebf D794

California. University (Los Angeles) Library

Books are being read: summary of a questionnaire on the use of the library. *The Library*, Calif.Univ., 46p., 1959.

Questions covered (1) frequency of use; (2) scope of use; (3) quantity and kind of use; (4) effectiveness of main card catalog and extent of reliance on its study facilities. Type and amount of pleasure reading student allows himself. Other books and libraries used and to determine efficiency of orientation programs. Statistics given. Conclusions given.

Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Mj Gd Ebf D795

Corlett, Donna Jean.

A correlational analysis of study skills and attitudes, library skills and reading skills with the academic success of education students at the University of Portland. Oreg. Portland Univ; 65p., 1969.

A doctoral study was conducted on the relationship of study skills, educational specialisation, sex, and class membership to the academic standing achieved by 57 education students at the University of Portland. Five variables used were significant: (1) study habits and attitudes; (2) library skills; (3) vocabulary; (4) class membership, and (5) reading comprehension. Sex and specialisation in elementary or primary education were not significantly correlated.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 036 396.

Mj Gd Ebi D73

Evers, Madeline C.

An investigation of student library usage among the recent graduate students of Catholic University of America. Catholic Univ., Grad. Sch. of Arts and Science; 58p., 1962. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

Questionnaire survey of 1950 graduates of Catholic University to inquire into their knowledge, use and comments on the library. Study reveals wide divergencies in departmental approach to the library and its use, and great differences in quantitive use of library by students.

Source: Davis and Bailey 1964. 130.

Mj Gd Ebm D282

Morris, W.E.M.

J6N postal questionnaires, Newcastle University staff. Newcastle Univ. 2p., 1969. Progress of survey analysis.

Analysis of questionnaires of attendance at the University Library, by university staff and at Departmental libraries. Statistical analysis given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Mj Gd Ebm D73

Michigan. University of. Survey Research Center.

Faculty appraisal of a university library; prepared for the Library Council of the University. Ann Arbor, Univ. of Michigan, *The Center*, 45p., 1961.

Results of questionnaire survey of the faculty. 3/5 of the respondents say they use the library at least once a week. Almost all phases of library activities were rated favorably. When responses were sorted by faculty rank, it was found that the lower ranks depend more on the library for their work, are less satisfied with book collections and library services and are much less likely to have requested book purchase than higher ranks.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 310.

Mj Ge Ebf D21

Oppenheim, A.N.

Reading habits of students. *J.Doc.*, p.42-57, *18*(2), June 1962.

Report on a readership survey carried out among the students at the London School of Economics at the beginning of 1960. The survey was designed to investigate reading habits, with regard to both textbooks and extra-curricular books, influences on these habits, expenditure in pursuit of them, and use made of the various L.S.E. libraries and other libraries in London and at home. The survey was limited to full-time daytime first degree students studying for various degrees and diplomas. Results show that, although a higher percentage of students than expected buy their own books, heavy reliance is placed upon L.S.E. library facilities. In the library, students tend to bypass the catalogue if possible and to go straight to the shelves; this places high demands on shelf guides and the general plan of the library.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 13359.

Mj Ge Ebh D297

Lewis, Gwyn Illtyd.

What they read. Univ. College of Swansea, Dept. of Extra Mural Studies; ? ; 1966. (In - Journal of the Faculty of Education; ? ; Sept.1966. Swansea Univ. Coll.)

To see what extra-mural class goers read apart from those books in official book box . (80% were members of local public libraries).

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp, Vol.1, 65-67. Reference.

Mj Gi D272

Vickery, B.C.

Manchester College of Science and Technology; Survey of library use. Manchester Coll. of Sci. and Tech., 20p., 1965.

Who uses the library for what purposes, how successful are user searches for books. What are search methods. What are defects of the library. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Mj Gic Ebf D794

Condon, John Thomas.

Study habits and perceptions of desirable study space by California community college students. Calif. Stanford Univ., School of Educ., 274p., 1966.

In order to provide basic information about the study habits of junior college students so that more adequate facilities might be planned and designed, a sampling of 832 selected students at five California community colleges was made by questionnaire. Findings showed that students prefer to study at home rather than at the library because they (1) have easy access to their own books and materials, (2) have the use of their own tables or desks; (3) have washrooms available; (4) have complete privacy, (5) are isolated from bull-sessions or other social activity, and (6) have greater opportunities to study after dinner in their respective homes. Sunday, it was found, was the period of peak study activity.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 021 554.

Mj Gic Ebf D794

Hostrop, Richard Winfred.

The relationship of academic success and selected other factors to student use of library materials at college of the desert. Los Angeles, California Univ. School of Education,320p., 1966.

Instructors, in assigning term papers and speeches, provided the main impetus to student use of the library. Where use of the library was important in determining the course grade, students with a final grade of A or B were the heaviest borrowers. Where the use of library materials was not so important to the grade, students with a C, D, or F borrowed most. Nearly 19% of all students enrolled did not check out any library material during this investigation period.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 022 431.

Mj Gim Ebf D773

Knapp, Patricia B.

College teaching and the college library. *ACRL Monograph*, 118p. (23), Chicago, American Lib. Assoc., 1959.

This study was carried out in the spring quarter of 1954 at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, a four-year liberal arts college. The study attempts to assess the contribution of the College Library to the education of the students. From the analysis of the borrowings it is shown that students in general used the library only in connection with course work and only in order to read recommended books;students using the general collections were usually attending advanced courses. From the analysis of the borrowings an assessment is made of the extent and nature of the library's contribution to course work and of the factors limiting its contribution.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 11412.

Mj Gim Ebf D773

Knapp, Mrs. Patricia.

College teaching and the library. *Illinois Libs.*, p.828-833, *40*(10), Dec.1958.

From a survey conducted at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, the author concludes: (i) where the instructor planned for use of the library, it occurred, where he did not plan, it did not occur; (ii) almost invariably students used the library less than their instructors expected them to; (iii) three patterns of student use of the library could be discerned - in some courses all students borrowed a few essential titles, in another group of courses students selected from a large number of titles, in a third type of course the student organises and selects his material in terms of a specific topic or problem.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 8810.

Mj Gu D73

Squire, J.R., *and others.*

Student reading and the high school library. *Sch.Lib.*, p.11-19; 16; Summer 1967.

Do large numbers of students use the library resources of the school. What are the reasons that they do not. Accessibility to the libraries within the school; availability of fiction in libraries.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1967

Mj Gu Egce D73

Jones, M.L.

Socio-economic factors and library service to students. Rutgers Univ., 186p., 1963. Thesis.

A questionnaire on library use was submitted to the students, and 239 students, or a 10 per cent sample of the twelfth grade from each of the schools, responded to it. Those students from the schools in the lower half of the socio-economic scale showed a strong preference for using materials in the library, choosing to use library books and their own books there. It seems likely that the reasons for this might be lack of space, sufficient quiet, and perhaps adequate lighting for study at home. Students from the school districts ranking higher in the socio-economic order were more likely to borrow books and do their studying at home. The survey showed that they tended to use the public library as a social center, i.e. a place to meet their friends, to a greater extent than did the students from less privileged homes.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Mj Gu Egi D73

Damman, N.B.

Study of library use. *Wilson Lib.Bull.*, p.162+ 27; Oct.1952.

The Waukegan Township High School librarian has always been concerned with the use made of the library by students. For a period of one week each student was asked to fill out a blank each period he came giving classification, study hall, and reason for coming to the library. Students apparently thought they should cover up the real reason for coming, for reference work was out of proportion to the amount of such work in evidence. It was noted that the percentage of boys and girls using the library fell off very rapidly from the 9th to the 12th grade.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Mj Kf Gd D73

Jain, A.K.

Sampling and short-period usage in the Purdue Library. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.211-218, *27*(3), May 1966.

Describes the method employed to sample usage of monograph titles in DC classes 330-379 in Purdue University library in the period June 15-August 7, 1964. Three samples were taken: from (i) the total collection; (ii) home-used material; (iii) material used in the library. Usage decreased with age of publication, except in education. Books published in English in the USA and England were used more than others. Graduate students used the library three times as much as undergraduates and four times as much as faculty. Finally, a survey of patrons' preferences and purposes in visiting the library is described.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 66/665.

Mj L(00) Fv D28

Subject interests of North readers. 1963.

Looked at subject areas of books, such as cookery, travel books and gardening, then checked number of copies in stock as opposed to on loan.

Mk Fb D73

Steinberger, Helen T.

ASD guide to the literature of libraries and reading interests and habits of adults 1942-1958. Chicago, Adult Services Div., American Lib.Assoc; 10p., 1959. ASD Guide no.4.

UnC. 2nd.

Mk Fb Ebf D73

Martin, L.A.

Deiches studies of Pratt library examine student reading. *Maryland Libs.*, p.9-11; 29; Fall 1962.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Mk Fb Egg

Gapski, N.

Reading habits of children in 9-11 age group as shown in library usage. Birmingham Dip. School Lib; ? ; 1955. Unpubl. Cert. of Educ.

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

Mk Fvkt D797

O'Neill, J.M.

Survey of the reading interests and habits of the adult patrons of the Palisades branch of the district of Columbia Public Library, August 1961-January 1962. Catholic Univ. of America, 71p., 1963.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Mk Gic D73

Mersand, Joseph.

The reading of today's college students. *Wilson Lib.Bull.*, p.238-241, *36*(3), Nov. 1961.

The writer sought to discover by a questionnaire what were the views of U.S. college librarians about the present-day reading tastes and habits of the students who used their libraries. Conclusions of the college librarians were: present-day students are reading more and reading better quality non-fiction; their habits have been affected by the growth of the paper-back market; they are developing lifetime reading habits, but, apparently paradoxically, current criticism of their poor reading habits is justified.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 12405.

Mk Gj Ebfbb

Reid-Smith, Edward R.

The use of books and libraries by students in a college of physical education. *Educ.Libs. Bull.*, p.1-14; (24), Autumn 1965.

Reports a survey of student reading which the writer carried out in 1962 in a women's college. Nine statistical tables show the numbers of books and periodicals read, reasons for borrowing books and sources of obtaining books. The almost total lack of use of the city library services is noteworthy and perhaps not typical, and the small use of home town public libraries also needs investigation.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 15815.

Mk Gm Egj

Wheatley, G.W.J.

The teenage reader in further education. Hertis; ? ; 1968. Hertis occasional papers no.1.

Considers teenagers use of libraries in connection with further education. 7 colleges surveyed to discover use and non-use of libraries. Gives use of libraries by evening students; material used; reading ability. Statistics given.

Source: Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69. Refs.

Mk Gu D788

Thomas, T.D.

Reading guidance through the school library. Univ. of Denver, 66p., 1949.

Survey of reading abilities and interests of students of one high school in Denver.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Mk Gu Eghbc D248

Goss, J.E.

An enquiry into the reading tastes of children in the age range 12 to 13 at a boys secondary modern school with reference to the school library. Birmingham Dip.School Lib; ? ; 1967. Unpubl. Cert. of Educ.

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

Mm D73

Stevens, Rolland.

The study of the research use of libraries. *Lib.Q.*, p.41-51, *26*(1), Jan.1956. Bibliog.

The characteristics of research in the social sciences and the humanities as distinguished from research in the natural sciences is described and summarised. The effects of the differences on library management is discussed with reference to the use of storage centres such as the Midwest Inter-Library Center. The author recommends further study of research requirements and suggests the approaches to the problem which might be used by investigators.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 5427.

Mm Gq D274

North-West. Public libraries and adult education committee.

The source and use of books in adult classes. P.Libs. & Adult Educ. Comm., 8p., 1967. Res. paper no.5.

Extent to which books made available in classes. Where books come from - public libraries etc. Subjects covered. Use of book boxes and opinions on contents. Issues recorded on books supplied. Statistics given.

Mo

Department of Education and Science.

Planning for leisure. Gov. Social Survey; ? ; Sept.-Dec. 1965.

A survey organised on behalf of the Department of Education and Science and the Ministry of Housing in order to collect information about the use made of existing leisure time facilities by all sections of the population. The study was based on a national sample supplemented by a specially designed sample in the new towns.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Gov. Social Survey, list publ. reports and surveys. 1969. 388.

Mo

Sillitoe, K.K.

Planning for leisure. Gov. Social Survey, 304p., 1969.

UnC. 2nd. Source: BR & DR 43/70.

Mo Fv D713

Kapos, Andrew.

Toronto speaks: a survey of the educational adjustments and leisure time activities of adult residents in the west and central areas of the city of Toronto. *Toronto Public Libs.*, 36p., 1960.

Includes analysis of reading interests and library use.

2nd. UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Nei Ma Jj Ge D73

Andrews, T.A.

Role of departmental libraries in operations research studies in a university library: a statistical study of book use. *Spec.Libs.*, p.638-44; 59; Oct.1968.

This study examines and develops mathematical models and statistical techniques to study the dependence of circulation rate on the age of a book and other characteristics. A model which gives emphasis to the probability of a book not being used at all is presented and found to be efficient in predicting "no use". The concept of "relative use" is presented and did better in studying usage of books than usual methods. Age was found to be a significant variable in studying usage.The models presented do well when fitted to the data collected in three departmental libraries at Purdue.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1968.

Nem Ma Jj D73

Jain, Aridaman K., *and* Deweese, L. Carroll.

Report on a statistical study of book use, supplemented with a bibliography of use studies. Ind. Lafayette, Purdue Univ., 337p., 1967.

The problem of predicting the patterns of use of library materials in order to decide which monographs should be removed from a main collection and placed in storage is studied in this report.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 018 244.

Ngh Eb

Mackenzie, A.G., *and others.*

Development and use of "library-user" simulation models as aids to library management and planning. Sept. 1969- . Univ. of Lancaster; ? ; 19? Project in progress.

Construction of mathematical models and simulations of aspects of library provision and use.

UnC. 2nd. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1970. 70-12; 68-116.

Op Aw Md Gd D73

Trueswell, Richard William.

User behavioural patterns and requirements and their effect on the possible applications of data processing and computer techniques in a university library. Northwestern Univ.; ? ; 1964.

Behavioural patterns and requirements of users of a university library system were studied in an effort to determine their relationship to the possible application of data processing and computer techniques in such a library system. Samples of current circulation were made to determine circulation rates, charge date distributions, and book age distributions. Some observations of card catalog use were made in addition to the questionnaire inquiries. Analysis of the data revealed that in some areas several user benefits could be obtained from the use of data processing techniques while in other areas its use would be unwarranted because there was a need for revision of the present manual system.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert Abs. vol.25, 1965. p.4161.

Opq Ma Km Gd Ec54 D748

Amick, D.J.

Multivariate statistical analysis of the use of a scientific computer based current awareness information-retrieval system. *J.Am.Soc. Inf.Sci.*, p.171-8; 21; May 1970.

The data for this analysis came from records kept by those most closely concerned with the man-information system interface as it took place in a computer-based information retrieval system, i.e. system programmers, information agents, librarians, etc. These data can be useful in several ways:
(1) the evaluation of information systems; (2) the determination of the performance of system users; (3) determining the degree of user learning and adaptation that takes place as the user interacts with the system over time; (4) determining the reactions of users to system changes; (5) the association of behavioral characteristics of users with system use. At the University of Pittsburgh's Chemistry Department, there is a developing information system for chemists. The component in question dealt with a current-awareness periodic computer search of *Chemical Titles.*

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1970.

Qd Ax Eeo Md Fvkt

Mortimore, A.D., *and others.*

Readers' borrowing habits in the car age: a report on a survey of branch libraries in England and Wales. Lib.Assoc., Branch & Mobile Libs.Group. 30p., 1967.

Results of a survey in which 78,236 readers in branch libraries were asked how they travelled to the library, how far they came, whether the visit was combined with shopping, and whether they came in a party. Findings are that there are more cars, that more shopping is being done by car; that more people are coming in parties and from a greater distance; that they are coming more often on Saturdays than formerly. It is recommended that the maximum number of books should be made available for home use and consequently fewer books placed in reference collections. It was also discovered that much use is made of books by people who are not members of the library, i.e. other members of the family, together with the fact that as many

as 24% of books borrowed may be for other people than the person who makes the selection.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 68/1053.

Qd Az Ma

Vandome, P., *and* Brydon, D.H.

Relationship between proximity to and use of a library, May 1967-Dec.1969. Univ. of Edinburgh, Dept. of Economics; ? ; 19? Research in progress.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook, 1969. 68-165.

Qd Az Ma D746

Lushington, N.

What happens in the summer: Greenwich library use analysis, August 1966. *Conn.Lib.*, p.21-2; 12; Spring 1970.

To determine how many readers use car to reach library. Two thirds readers came by car. One third of readers used library weekly; one third every two weeks; 150 monthly.

Source: Lib.Lit.1970.

Qd Az Ma Fv D27

North-West. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee.

The relation of distance to library membership and use. Pub.Libs. and Adult Educ. Comm. N.West., 4p., 1967. Research paper no.7.

Number of members of library - radius of distance they live from library related to frequency of library use. Interval between visits - used once or more per week. People living over 1 mile from the library less likely to use it. Statistics given.

Qd Az Ma Fv D73 C1948/58

Wheeler, Joseph L.

The effective location of public library buildings. Univ. Illinois Lib.Sch. Occ. Papers, 50p., (52), July 1958.

A careful study of the locations of a number of public libraries erected in the United States during the past ten years and of the replies to a questionnaire sent to all public libraries in cities with over 100,000 population is used to show the vital importance of siting a library at the very centre of civic activity.
A position among shops is more important than one in a "civic centre" or near to a school or college. The central library should be contained in one building and not split up for the sake of a cheaper site. Since not more than 25% of readers use a car specially for a visit to the library, the problem of parking is not one to be met by choosing an off-centre site with ample parking space. Even if it costs more to obtain a central site the increased use made of the library and all its services will justify the expense.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 9174.

Qd Az Ma Fv D744

Grundt, Leonard.

An investigation to determine the most efficient patterns for providing adequate public library service to all residents of a typical large city. Rutgers State Univ.; ? ; 1965.

It was found that while there was a library within a reasonable distance (two miles) from the homes of nearly all adult and young adult Bostonians, children had to travel more than a reasonable distance (one-half mile) to reach a stationary outlet in several sections of the city. The only outlet in Boston offering adequate public library services to adults and young adults was the central library; this library, however, was situated more than two miles from the homes of 395,000 adult and young adult residents, which made it effectively inaccessible to them.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert Abs. vol.26, 1965/6. p.381.

Qd Az Ma Fv D748

Shaughnessy, Thomas W.

Progress and problems of Pennsylvania libraries a re-survey. Appendix. A study of distance and time as factors influencing the use of district center libraries. Spons Agency - Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, 16p., 1967.

In attempting to reappraise the role of Pennsylvania district center libraries, this field study focused on: the actual use made of the libraries, the effects of distance on use, and the relationship between use and the socio-economic characteristics of library users. Questionnaires administered to users over a two week period and a small number of interviews.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 021 588.

Qd Az Ma Fv D796

Ahlstrom, P.

Survey of patron mobility in Idaho Falls. *Idaho Libn.*, p.13-14; 20; Jan.1968.

Questionnaire which library patrons filled out at circulation desks and adult and junior departments between Oct.31st and Nov.10th 1967. Results indicate that 78.5% of users drive to library, 16.9% walk, 4.6% bike or motor bike. Also includes information on where readers live, what errands he does on way to library.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Qd Az Ma Gd D744

Where should the library be: University of Massachusetts. *Architectural Record*, p.139, 178-9; May 1966.

UnC. 2nd.

Qd Az Ma Gd Ebm D235

Exeter. University Library.

An investigation of staff book borrowing at Exeter University. Exeter Univ., 8p., 1970.

Need for more central position of university library to departments to increase usage. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Qd Az Ma Gd Ekk D73

State university students hit library inaccessibility. *Lib.J.*, p.1088; 94; March 15, 1969.

A survey of ten large state universities conducted by the American College Testing Program reveals that large number of college students rate their library facilities as not "easily accessible". The best marks were given to the University of Iowa Library: 61 per cent of senior men and 47 per cent of senior women find the library easy to get to and use. But the other nine universities get lower grades with an average of only 41 per cent of senior men and 31 per cent of senior women reporting their libraries "easily accessible".

Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Qd Fv Ax Eeo D227

Luckham, B.L.G.

The distribution of public library members in Southampton by distance of residence from

library premises. *Research in Librarianship*, p.169-170, *1*(6), June 1967.

The public library membership rate declines from 30.1% for persons living within ¼ mile of a library to 8.8% for those living over two miles away. Suggests that the social class of residents should also be considered; e.g. working class housing estates often have low rates of library membership.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 68/165.

Qd Md D773

Natural library service zones; a report to the Northern suburban library system. Ill., Chicago, Institute of Urban Life. 54p., 1969.

In order to give the expansion so that it results in maximum accommodation to potential library users, the System engaged a professional research organisation to design the allocation of unserved areas to existing library facilities in a way that reflects the natural orientation and convenience of the population. Appendices include: (1) details of a survey of 300 library users, conducted to verify the applicability of conventional retail location theory; (2) information on the delineation of retail trade areas, and (3) data from a survey of interstitial areas.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 026 108.

Qe Az Ma D73

Effect of a new building on library use. *New Notes Calif. Lib.*, p.492-5; 51; Oct.1956.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 55-57.

Qe Az Ma D73

Roomy library encourages much greater use at VPI. *Virginia Libn.*, p.28; 8; Sept. 1961.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Qm Az Ma Gc Ebf D771

Are academic libraries too noisy? *Am.Lib.*, p.396; 1; April 1970.

Some students criticize academic libraries for being too noisy, while others think they are too quiet. There is little respective evidence of how noisy they really are. However, a recent study done at Kent State University in Ohio provides some interesting information about second levels in the Kent library and in other campus locations. Berger measured noise levels at eleven different campus locations, including the rifle range, the heating plant, the gym during a basketball game, the hallway of the Speech and Hearing Clinic during a class change, and four sections of the university library during peak periods of use.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1970.

Qoo Ma Jj D73

Rolfe, A.J., *and others.*

In-room use of library books. Massachusetts Inst. of Technology; ? ; 1962. Unpublished study.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 65.

Qoos Mo D73

Estes, Grace W.

Auditoriums in public libraries. *Pub.Libs.*, p.64-69, *9*(3), Sept.1955.

A survey of conditions on which library premises are let out for use by the public. This survey was compiled from a questionnaire sent out to 26 libraries in the United States known to have auditoriums in central or branch libraries.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 5520.

Qop Ma Gd D235 C414.215

Exeter, University Library.

Sunday opening. (Roborough Reading Room). Exeter Univ., 1p., 1969.

Questionnaire form.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Qop Ma Gic Ebf D794

Christ, Frank.

Some university students and their ideal study environment ... as they see it. ? 8p., 1966. RE 000 154.

A doctoral study of the opinions of 700 students in six California community colleges concerning the ideal study environment was replicated by the study skills center of Loyola University of Los Angeles in 1966-67 as part of an evaluation of student study habits and attitudes. Student preferences for the following items were discussed: (1) decor in study area; (2) type of furniture most suitable for studying; (3) accessibility of study materials; (4) smoking privileges; (5) size of room or study area; (6) amount of privacy needed, and (7) best time of day for studying.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 012 673.

Qop Ma Jj Gd Ebf D796

Use of books on reserve shelves. *Bookmark (Idaho)*, p.58-9; 14; Dec.1961.

Gives number of times certain titles in subject areas used by readers (students at Idaho University). Not really a survey - a listing of findings.

Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Qop Md Gd

Wall, A.E.

A study of privacy/sociability behaviour of readers in university library reading rooms, to define the relationship of territorial requirements to study activities 1968 - Aug. 1971. Univ. of Wales. Welsh Inst. of Sci. & Tech., School of Archit.. & Environ; ? ; 19? Thesis for degree M.Sc.(Wales) in progress.

Unstructured participant observation and pilot study; semantic difference testing and questionnaires.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1969. 69/92.

Qop Md Gd D794

Sommer, Robert.

The ecology of study areas. Davis, Calif.Univ. 72p., 1968.

The investigation focused upon the process of studying and its relation to environmental setting, and data was primarily gathered through site interviews at 24 institutions of higher learning in Northern California. The survey findings and recommendations are grouped according to specific study locations, (1) library reading areas, (2) dormitories, (3) cafeterias and lounges, (4) empty classrooms, and (5) outdoor areas.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 032 906.

Qop Md Gic D73

Stoke, Stuart M., *and others.*

Student reactions to study facilities with implications for architects and college administrators. 60p., 1960. EF 000 078.

Three major types of evidence were sought and used: (1) each student kept a diary of his studying for a consecutive period of four days

on forms furnished, (2) students also commented on the places in which they studied adding suggestions, and (3) filled in an opinionnaire judging 95 described study conditions.
A record of 8,375 hours of study was taken. Results showed that use and approval of study space varied inversely with size, twelve percent of all studying took place in the large library reading rooms and fifty six percent occurred in the two smallest places - dormitory rooms and carrels. The most frequently used study space was also the one with the most variety of uses - dormitory rooms. Forty eight percent of all the studying reported took place there, lighting, heating, ventilation, privacy and general personal comfort could be controlled. Dormitories vary in the amount of studying done in them with regard to distance from the library and classrooms construction and group behavior.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 013 535.

Qop Mf Gic Ebm + Ebf D776

North, R. Stafford.

A demonstration of the impact of certain instructional changes on the attitudes and practices of both students and faculty. Final report. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Christian Coll., 122p., 1967. BR-5-1002.

This document reports data collected over three semesters on the use and impact of a "learning center" - individual carrels that include audio tape equipment in the library for each of the college's 700 students. It was found that student study time increased about 25 percent after construction of the center, that each faculty member who used the center saved about five hours per week, and that student and public attitude and interest in the center was high and positive.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 017 191.

Qop Mm Gc Ebm D73

Spyers-Duran, Peter.

Faculty studies: a survey of their use in selected libraries. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.55-61, *29*(1), Jan.1968.

A survey was made among 32 U.S. academic libraries to assess current trends in faculty use of library studies (defined as: small enclosed areas for individual study.) Main factors influencing demand for studies are: (i) in institutions emphasising teaching rather than research there is less demand for studies; (ii) in libraries with attractive facilities faculty want accommodation separate from students; (iii) universities with full-scale Ph.D. programmes need more faculty study facilities than others. 90% of libraries allow typing in studies but none permit use as office space.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 68/107.

Qopd Gd D27411

Moon, Brenda E.

Arrangement of reading places in the New Building. Hull Univ., 1p., Nov.1968.

Survey into readers preferences in matter of seats in reading areas.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Rc L(5) Hz Gp D797

Sealoff, Georgia.

Research methods: library instruction to fit the times. *Sch.Libs.*, p.18-19, *7*(2), Jan.1958.

At West Seattle High School the following project is tried in order to interest pupils in science after the initial library orientation. It aims at (i) reviewing the use of familiar library tools; (ii) teaching new library skills; (iii) stimulating recreational reading of science. Three interested science students, previously tutored, are picked to "sell" science books to their classmates. They are provided with the classification scheme which they review, and they discuss particular books in the relevant classes.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 8648.

Rcd

Chapman, A.

Efficiency of methods of instruction in library education with relation to reference and bibliographical material, 1967-69. School of Libsp., Loughborough Tech. Coll., ? ; 1969? Thesis for M.A.

Questionnaires and interviews used, experiments using variety of teaching methods and tests.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook, 1969. 68-54.

Rcd Ebf

Hale, *Sir* Edward.

Library and undergraduate. I. The Hale Committee Report. *Lib.Assn.Rec.*, p.355-361, *68*(10), Oct. 1966.

A Library Instruction Unit is envisaged, consisting of members of the academic staff with library qualifications and experience. The work of such a unit is outlined, and a description follows of a successful experimental project of library instruction at Reading University.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 66/920.

Rcd Gc Ebm + Ebf

Havard-Williams, P.

The student and the university library. *L.A.R.*, p.269-272, *60*(9), Sept.1958.

A survey was undertaken by 35 British university and college libraries in 1956 to ascertain what was being done in giving instruction to students and teaching staff. The writer draws on his experience in the University of Liverpool Library.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 8278.

Rcd Gd Ebf D773

Axeen, Marina Esther.

Teaching library use to undergraduate-comparison of computer-based instruction and the conventional lecture. Final report. Urbana, Illinois Univ., 113p., 1967. BR-7-E-050.

The over-all objective of this study was to provide specific information concerning the effectiveness of computer-based instruction in teaching the use of the library. The sixty six students who participated in this three semester experiment were undergraduates enrolled in library science 195, a course offered for credit by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* ED 014 316.

Rcd Gd Ebf D774

Knapp, Patricia B.

An experiment in co-ordination between teaching and library staff for changing student use of university library resources. Wayne State Univ., Detroit 2; 1 vol- 1964. Also *Scarecrow*, 293p., 1966.

To establish and assess organisation and procedures designed to provide college students with library experiences functionally related to course work to the end that they will develop sophisticated understanding of the library and increasing competence in its use.

Graduate students will provide faculty with bibliographical research assistance and will gather data of faculty use of library materials for instruction. The pilot project is expected to produce an appraisal of structure and procedures, a tentative analysis of faculty use of library resources and instruments for evaluating student attainment of library competence.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog., no.3, April 1960. OE - 15005 - 3. 172.

Rcd Gic D73

Knapp, P.B.

Role of the library in a given college in implementing the course and non-course objectives of that college. Univ. of Chicago; ? ; 1957. Also - ACRL Monograph 23 - College teaching and the college library, 1959. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis.

The questionnaire spot-check of the use of library materials in the library made it possible to estimate roughly the extent to which the results of the study were distorted by the lack of data on library use which is unrecorded in circulation. All the students who appeared in the questionnaire samples were also borrowers and the students who appeared most frequently were the heaviest borrowers. It seemed safe to conclude that circulation was a reasonably valid indicator of the pattern of library use.

2nd. Source: Saunders - Provision and use of library and documentation services. 1966.

Rcd Gic D73

Wilson, L.R., *and others.*

Library in college instruction: a syllabus on the improvement of college instruction through library use. Wilson, H.W. 1951.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 49-51.

Rcd Gic Ebf D73

Riley, Louise Elise.

A study of the performance on a library orientation test in relation to the academic achievement and scholastic aptitude of a selected group of freshman college students at Tuskagee Institute (1960-61). *ACRL Microcard ser.* (145); 35; 1964.

Through the use of a questionnaire it was found that the students were poorly equipped to use library resources effectively and that the library instruction programme aided very signficantly in alleviating this deficiency. The data did not support the assumption that the presence or absence of library skills affects academic performance. The students' aptitudes did not influence their abilities to use the library in the absence of instruction in library usage.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 15268.

Rcd Gic Ebf D773

Clark, Virginia

Teaching students how to use the library: whose responsibility? *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.369-372, 402, *21*(5), Sept. 1960.

In an attempt to assess student ability to use their library Wright Junior College, Chicago, during 1956-1958 kept the test papers written in the week following an hour's library lecture, students also have received the library's handbook. During the period 1,995 students (78%) handed in a test paper. It was discovered that the students under certain teachers did better than others. It would seem that formal library instruction programmes are not very valuable; it is the faculty who are responsible for the students' library use habits.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 10687.

Rcd Gk Ebf D246

Neal, K.W.

Results of survey of students' initial library knowledge; Wolverhampton Technical Teachers College Library. *Research in Librarianship*, p.112-115; vol.1; 1965-67.

We probably all agree that students at a college should receive from the tutor-librarian some measure of training in making the most effective use of a library. From this, however, there arise three questions: first, how much do the students already know about this? How much more do they require to have learnt by the end of their college course? And, what are the best means of their acquiring this additional knowledge and skill? Nevertheless, the survey does give, I feel, a fairly clear picture of the state of students' knowledge of library use and of the literature of their special subjects.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Rcd Gp D778

Mullen, Bennat Curtis.

A survey of problems, practices, and conditions affecting the use of the library in instruction in North Central Association schools in Missouri. Univ. of Missouri, Columbia; ? ; 1966.

The major purposes of this study were (1) to identify problems encountered in implementing the library in instruction; (2) to identify practices that are used to implement the library in instruction; (3) to examine library conditions in light of major quantitative standards of the American Library Association. (1) A statistical analysis showed the following factors to be problems in library use; (2) seventy-three per cent of the principals professional training had not prepared them to assist teachers in the instructional uses of the library; (3) only forty-one per cent of the teachers could recall any professional course which in part dealt with the library; (4) forty-three per cent of the principals reported some attention to inservice training for teachers in the use of the library. In general, inservice training was not systematic or well organised; (5) teachers report little instruction being given students in the use of the library.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert Abs. vol.28, 1967/68. p.400-A.

Rcd Gp Egi D73

Phillips, F.D.

Experiment to determine the effectiveness of an integrated instructional program in the use of library resources by seventh grade students with teacher and librarian co-operating. Univ. of Washington, 60p., 1956.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit.55-57.

Rcd Gt D752

Schilling, A.Z.

Evaluation of teacher participation in and use of the Mt. Royal elementary school library program. Towson State College, Maryland; ? ; 1966.

Thesis. *2nd. UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1968.

Rcd Gu Ec371.12 D756

Wheeler, Anne.

Study of teacher use of the library and current practices in motivating this use in the senior high school libraries of the Charlotte,

North Carolina, city schools. Univ. of North Carolina, 93p., 1961.

Master's thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Rcd Lg Gd Ebf D773

Wendt, Paul R., *and others.*

A study to determine the extent to which instruction to university freshmen in the use of the university library can be turned over to teaching machines. Final report. Carbondale, Southern Illinois Univ., ?; 1963. Report no. NDEA-VIIA-396.

An experimental group of 66 students was assigned to learn to use the library from the teaching machine only. A control group of 53 students was to learn the same content from a series of library tours and illustrated lectures. A group of 74 students received no instruction in the use of the library. No significant differences in the gains in achievement scores between the experimental group and the control group were demonstrated.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 003559.

Rcd Lg Gp + Gi

Carey, R.J.P.

Applications of a programmed approach to instruction in the use of a library and its information resources, particularly at sixth form level and for technical colleges. Includes use of visual guiding, tape recorded summaries and charts, 1970. Hatfield Polytechnic - Leverhulme Research project.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Sci. Res. in British Univ. 1969-70. vol3: Social Science 1970. 15-29.

Rcd Ma Lg Gc Ebf D73

Chapin, R.E.

Use of printed and audio-visual materials for educational purposes by college and university students. (In - Conference on the use of printed and audio-visual materials for instructional purposes: first report. Columbia Univ. School of Lib. Serv., p.57-71; 1966.)

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 64-66.

Rcd Opq Gu D773

Wendt, Paul R., *and* Woelflin, Leslie.

Simulation of computer-assisted instruction (formerly developing concepts in physics and geography at the senior high school level by simulation of computer-assisted instruction). Final report. St. Ann. Mo., Central Midwestern regional educ. lab. 23p., 1968.

In an attempt to determine whether information and skills necessary to use a university library could be taught in high schools by a method of branching pictorial programming, a series of experiments were conducted with the assistance of high school seniors and college freshmen, juniors and seniors.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 033 758.

Rcz Fvgk D73

Taylor, Nettie B.

The library-community project; an experiment in public library adult education. *Unesco Bulletin,* p.145-146, *13*(7), July 1959.

Questionnaires and procedures adopted in Wicomico County, Maryland, are described. An analysis of the library's book collection and of the characteristics of 500 readers was also made. Results include the printing and distribution of a booklet on local government, the setting up of an educational film service, and a one-day programme planning institute for agency and organisation leaders.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 9739.

Rgi Gt D759

Cleary, Florence D., *and others.*

The effect of a librarian-centred reading guidance program on the reading skills and habits of elementary school pupils. Final report. Tampa, Univ. of South Florida, 112p., 1968.

Experimental group A received a library reading guidance program and a 10-minute circulation privilege weekly. Group B had a scheduled library period, no formal reading guidance program, and a 10-minute circulation privilege only. The study concluded (1) that the traditional library period was ineffective; (2) that librarian-centred developmental reading guidance programs (K-6) were needed, and (3) that reading efficiency must be improved.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 026 224.

Rk Ftv D773

Cultural activities in Illinois libraries. *Illinois Libs.,* p.606-629, *41*(9), Nov. 1959.

Results of a survey made by the Publication Unit of the Illinois State Library in November 1958 are summarised. Among the activities sponsored by Illinois libraries are a Junior Great Books programme, Creative Writers programmes, art exhibitions, radio and television programmes, lectures and lecture courses, music groups, amateur drama groups, and special programmes for 'Leisurites' (old people).

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 9747.

Rk Fv D27

North-West, Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee.

Libraries in the North-West as cultural centres. P.Libs. & Adult Educ. Comm., 8p., 1966? Research paper no.2.

Use of libraries for culture - lectures given; recitals and plays, exhibitions.

2nd.

Rk Fv D73

Molz, Kathleen R.

The "State of the art" of public library orientation. *Maryland Libr.,* p.10-17, *34*(2), Winter 1968.

The concept exists that the out-of-school adult requires orientation to the public library. Librarians accused non-users of 'hesitancy, bewilderment, reluctance, ignorance and fear'. To combat this, librarians suggested more self-service facilities were required including adequate signs, plans, booklists, pamphlets on the 'Use your public library' theme, and a breakdown of the DC. Lunch-hour lectures and workshops and even national TV quiz programmes on reference books were envisaged. Orientation to Cataloguing and Reference (more accurately, "Information") Sections proved most difficult. Orientation programmes should be the means by which intellectual life is farthered and replenished, and unfamiliarity lessened.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 68/764.

Rk Fv D73

Parker, Edwin B.

Impact of new media on library circulation. Urbana, Univ. of Illinois, Institute of Communications Res.; ? ; 1962?

See also Parker, Edwin B. The impact of a radio book review program on Public Library circulation.

UnC. Source: U.S. Res. in Prog., no.6, Dec.1961. OE - 15005 - 6. 362.

Rk Fv D778

Stephenson, William *and* Danbury, Thomas.

Publicity for public libraries in the state of Missouri. Missouri State Lib.; ? ; 1962?

To define attitudes of public library users as a basis for making library promotional efforts more meaningful. A motivational research study will determine what users feel about books and libraries.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog., no.6, Dec.1961. OE - 15005 - 6. 344.

Rk Fv Ego D73

Phinney, Eleanor.

Library service to an aging population: report on a post card survey. *A.L.A. Bull.*, p.607-609, *51*(8), Sept. 1957.

The intention of this survey was to gain some idea of the type of services provided and the location of the programmes. The four chief services provided are: (i) providing books; (ii) publicising the materials available; (iii) providing a shut-in service; (iv) working with other agencies.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 7807.

Rk Gic Ebm D73

Bristol, L.

School Librarian's public relations program for securing full co-operation of a faculty in the use of the library. Texas State College for Women, 48p., 1952.

To determine the extent to which faculty members may respond to a specific public relations program designed to stimulate their use of the library.

Thesis. *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54

Rko Fv D27

North-West. Public Libraries and Adult Education Committee.

Education broadcasts and book borrowing. P. Libs. & Adult Educ. Comm; 8p., 1965. Research paper no.4.

Effect of education broadcasts on book borrowing. Number of books loaned directly after programme - books available to meet demands. Statistics given.

Rkogi Fv D73

Parker, Edwin B.

The impact of a radio book review program on public library circulation. Urbana, Univ. of Illinois, Inst. of Communications Res., 12p., June 1961.

UnC. Source: U.S. Res. in Prog., no.6, Dec.1961. OE - 15005 - 6. 362. Reference.

Rkp Hw D73

Rathbun, Norma L.

Tel-adventure time - TV brings child and book together. *A.L.A. Bull.*, p.143-145, 5; XLVI; May 1952.

Notes on a survey of public libraries in the United States that are using television as a means of communication in library work.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 2178.

Rkq Fv D749

Monroe, Margaret E., *and others.*

Reader interest arrangement. *Lib.J.*, p.483-487, *85*(3), Feb. 1, 1960.

Newark P.L. and the Graduate School of Library Service of Rutgers University co-operated in a project which studied the reader interest arrangement in Newark's Popular Reading Division, which promotes the use of good books, and contains about 5,000 carefully selected non-fiction titles, arranged in RIC, together with some fiction. Each student chose a subject for intensive reading and critical evaluation, and eventually prepared a report incorporating (i) detailed annotations of a few titles; (ii) analysis of related categories in the RIC; (iii) an annotated reading list designed for a specific group of readers, or a recorded book talk. The chief values of the project to students were: (i) experience in evaluating a book collection in terms of reader use; (ii) development of a clearer sense of what constitutes popular reading; (iii) discovery of strenghs and weaknesses of reader interest arrangement.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 9982.

Rkq L(73) Fv Egi D797

Levi, D.J.

Participation of three public libraries in leisure-time activities for youth in the field of fine arts. Atlanta Univ., 58p., 1951.

Survey of leisure-time activities in the field of fine arts for boys and girls from 6-18 years in public libraries of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Thesis. *Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Ro Gu D73

Brown, R.D.

Analysis of literature reporting methods employed in motivating the use of the high school library. 1955-1958. ?; 54p., 1960.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

Rp Ebs D774

Baird, Karen.

A pilot project on dissemination of information to higher education personnel. Final report. Mich. Detroit, Wayne State Univ., 26p., 1965. BR-5-8245.

The use of an electronic data processing program called "selective dissemination of information" (SDI), was studied as a technique for searching the literature of higher education administration and bringing to the attention of university administrators that select portion which is of direct relevance to their professional interests. The test population included 60 administrators at Wayne and eight other Michigan colleges and universities. Questionnaire responses from 52 SDI participants indicated that information supplied by SDI had been useful and current, and very probably would not have been obtained without this service. Every respondent reported that SDI helped keep him informed in his professional area.

(Author abstract). *Source:* ED 011 075.

Rp L(30) Gd Ebf D791

Perry, James W., *and others.*

A study of the effects of automated information retrieval on university students. Tucson, Arizona Univ., 16p., 1964. NDE-VIIA-914.

Automated systems were used in this study with students enrolled in a large undergraduate sociology class. Phase 1 dealt with the problems of

abstracting and encoding social science literature and also the development of a system for processing the documents. Phase 2 included testing to determine the effect of information retrieval on 180 randomly selected students.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 003 618.

Rq Opq L(54) Ebd

Callaghan, A., *and others.*

Students' chemical information project. Oct. 1967-Sept. 1968. Final report - part II. OSTI, 83p., June 1969.

The main objectives of the scheme were: to enable a large group of academic users to gain experience in the use of computer-based services, and to improve general knowledge of all chemical information services within this group of users. The general procedure in the training of liaison scientists is given and an analysis made of the results of questionnaires and interviews.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LISA 69/1663.

Rrt Mf

Slater, M.

Analytical abstracts: user reaction study. OSTI, 57p., 1968.

UnC. 2nd. Source: BR & DR 26/69.

Ru Az Ecd D73

Smith, A.L.

Relationship of the type of reference question to the occupation and education of the patron. Univ. of North Carolina, 47p., 1967.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Ru Fv D794

Bishop, Edith P.

Reference questions - how well do we answer them? *Lib.J.*, p.3159-61, *85*(16), 15.Sept.1960.

A survey of the use of Los Angeles P.L. by students over a four week period. At the branches and central library 62,264 requests were noted. At the branches only a quarter of the requests were from college students, but they made 56.8% of the requests at the central library. At one branch, students made 47.3% of all reference requests. In branches the sciences were most heavily in demand, then history, biography and social sciences. At the central library, social sciences led, followed closely by science with history some way behind. Three quarters of requests made at branches were satisfied, and 92% of those received by the central library. Reasons for failure to satisfy subject requests in branches were analysed, and in almost half the cases this was because the material required was already in use, in a further 26.7% because material could not be found.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 10759.

Ru Gd D797

Smith, R.T.

Analysis of inquiries made at the reference desk in the Trevor Arnett Library, Atlanta University. Atlanta Univ., 23p., 1963. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 468.

Ru Gic D73

De Hart, Florence Elizabeth.

The application of special library services and techniques to the college library. Rutgers State Univ; ? ; 1964.

The hypothesis of the study is that the provision of "special library" services and techniques by a college library for a current, ongoing course will result in more and better service to users than when they are not provided. A recording mechanism was established at each of the five Libraries by which the use of the books and periodicals cited in the services was measured. Use made by both sections served and control sections were recorded.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert Abs. vol.25, 1965, p.2524.

Sbc Az Ma Gic Ebf D764

De Los Santos, Alfredo Guadalupe,Jr.

Book selection factors and the nature of the junior college library. Austin, Texas Univ. 128p., 1965.

This study examined seven factors that affect the adequacy of a junior college library collection: (1) size of enrollment, (2) library funds, (3) type of curriculum, (4) college expenditures per student, (5) time spent on book selection, (6) use of book-selection aids, and (7) the librarian's qualifications. The book collection - not periodicals or other material - was evaluated by (1) circulation records, (2) per student expenditure in the library, (3) sampling of title holdings in three Dewey Decimal classes, and (4) percent of college funds for the library.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 022 476.

Sbc Az Ma Jj Gc D73

Evans, Gayle Edward.

The influence of book selection agents upon book collection usage in academic libraries. Univ. of Illinois, 159p., 1969. Thesis.

This study was undertaken to determine what differences, if any, exist in the use of books selected by different methods (librarian, faculty, blanket order-approval plan) in academic libraries. The physical books were examined to determine whether or not they had circulated in the first year they were available to the public. Information was also collected about a number of factors that could influence the use of materials.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* Dissert Abs., Jan 1970. vol.30, p.3033-A.

Sbe Mj Jj Ge D73

Wagner, Sabina M.

A study of book requests in a university biology library. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Lib. School; 44p., 1959. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

A study of the circulation of materials with a record of why the materials were requested and the purpose for which it was to be used. The questionnaire, a brief one, was attached to the call slip. The results of the study are given and conclusions are drawn from them.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 423.

Sbg Mj Fb D73

Williams, Gordon R.

A study of the bibliographic sources used by library patrons. Univ. of Chicago, Graduate Lib. School, 115p., 1952. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

This study is designed to determine the relative extent of use of the various parts of the bibliographic machinery in a given library. A questionnaire was used and given to the patrons to complete.

57.5% of the patrons knew what they wanted before arrival at the library. A list of the bibliographic sources used by the patrons is given. Details are given on the use of the catalog. Reasons for selecting particular references were investigated. The ages of the various types of literature consulted are broken down into 5 segments. The card catalog is the most used bibliographic source for those working in the library.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 435.

Scm Gd

Mackenzie, A.G.

Interlibrary loans in British universities: a survey. *J.Doc.*, p.41-60, *16*(2), June 1960.

Survey covered spring terms of 1958-59. Attempts to discover how external borrowings are distributed and how means of borrowing operate in practice. Comments on an analysis of borrowings by subject and date of publication support a detailed table in App.3, where also are other tabular analyses.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 10650.

Scy Gd

Hoppe, Ronald A, *and* Simmel, Edward C.

Book tearing and the bystander in the university library. *Coll. Res. Libr.*, p.247-251, *30*(3), May 1969.

Book tearing was performed by a stooge in 2 different kinds of university libraries and in front of individual students or groups of students. 11% of the students responded. 43% did not notice the book being loudly ripped a few feet from them. Neither the type of library nor the size of the audience influenced the response.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LISA 69/1514.

Sg Ma Gc D73

Bowen, Alice W.

Non-recorded use of books and browsing in the stacks of a research library. Univ. of Chicago, 183p., 1961. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

The results of a study, conducted by questionnaire, of the use of the library stacks by browsers. The results are tabulated. There are no conclusive findings as to the characteristics of this group, although there are some interesting facts.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 043.

Sg Ma Gd Ebf D772

Whitely, Esther R.

Undergraduate use of the stack collection of the Indiana University Library as indicated by circulation. April 1959 - March 1961. Indiana Univ., Div. of Lib. Science; 123p., 1962. Thesis. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

All charge cards for books used by undergraduates at Indiana University from the stack collection over a 2-year period were examined. This circulation was analysed by LC classes to determine characteristics of subjects and titles most used.

(Author abstract). *Source:* U.S. Res. in Prog. no.8, March 1963. OE - 15005 - 8. 440.

Shb Fb

Buckland, M.K., *and* Woodburn, I.

An analytical approach to duplication and availability. Univ. of Lancaster, 24p., 1968. Univ. of Lanc., Lib. Occ. Papers, no.2.

To describe how many copies of each item the university library ought to provide. Used the reserve collection at Lancaster University Library - studied use of library in relation to mathematical concept; studied length of loan period; number of requests; number of copies available.

2nd. Source: BR & DR 1964/68. NLL 6224.05

Shc Aw Ma

McDowell, A.J.

Library circulation control. Univ. of Southampton D.P.U., 50p., 1966.

UnC. 2nd. Source: BR & DR 1203/67.

Shc Aw Scx Md Fb D73

Trueswell, R.W.

A quantitative measure of user circulation requirements and its possible effect on stock thinning and multiple copy determination. *Am.Doc.*, p.20-25; vol.16- 1965.

The strategy outlined in this article describes a possible aid to the librarian for thinning a library's stacks according to the criterion of user needs. The method uses the last circulation data as a parameter of user circulation requirements. The resulting stack collection would, by design, satisfy over 99 percent of the user circulation requirements and yet be of minimum size.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 80.

Shc Gd Ebm D73

Broadus, Robert N.

An analysis of faculty circulation in a university library. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.323-325, *24*(4), July 1963.

A survey of issues to faculty was made in the library of a midwestern university in the spring term of 1962. The results show that the amount of use did not vary greatly from rank to rank. The average number of books issued to each member in the term was 6.6. The highest averages were recorded in the Physics and Library science departments.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 13693.

Shc Hg D259

Trueswell, Richard W.

Some circulation data from a research library. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.493-495, *29*(6), Nov.1968.

Contains the results of an analysis of the circulation for all monographs from the A.F. Cambridge research library during a six month period. The data have been tabulated and plotted. They show that a very small proportion of users account for a large percentage of the circulation.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LISA 69/257.

Shc Jj Fb D73

Ernst, M.L., *and* Shaffer, B.

A survey of circulation characteristics of some general library books. Massachusetts Inst, Technology ; ? ; 1954. Unpublished study.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 25.

Shc Jj Gi D783

McGrath, William E.

Measuring classified circulation according to curriculum. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.347-350, *29*(5), Sept. 1968.

Circulation statistics in an academic library can reflect comparative use of the library by

60

departments and so help librarians in allocating budgets. Traditional methods of measuring use e.g. by counting departmental personnel or by broad DC or LC classes, are not sufficiently precise. At South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City, a method has been devised in which departmental courses are classified by DC. The resulting numbers are grouped into departments and compared with circulation statistics. Correlations can be drawn between books published and books circulated, and comparisons drawn between one department and another.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 68/990.

Shc Jj Gt D73

Elder, J.D.

Study in the circulation of the books in the Penn Wynne elementary school, September 1951, through January 1952. Drexel Inst. of Tech., 41p., 1952.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Shc L(53) Hz Gd D772

Baker, Norman R.

Organisational analyses and simulation studies of university libraries. (In - Automation problems of 1968. Oct. 4-5 1968. Purdue Univ. Libs. Andrews, Theodora, editor . Lafayette, Indiana, Purdue Univ., p.45-69; 1969.)

The methodologies of various disciplines have been applied to 3 research studies into university library administration. A circulation study was conducted in the Physics Library of Purdue University which was on the point of making policy changes.The results of the study are not definitive, however, but offer a more objective means of evaluating the effect of changes before a new policy is implemented.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LISA 69/2376.

She Gd D248

Humphreys, K.W.

Survey of borrowing from the Main Library. University of Birmingham. *Libri*, p.126-135, *14*(2), 1964.

Points drawn from the latest survey show that staff members of the Birmingham Arts Faculty made less use of the library than might have been expected, that Birmingham students borrow more science and less art books than Leeds students, and that neither make much use of certain classes of periodicals.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 14424.

She Gd D27415

Maxted, I.F., *and* Smith, G.C.K.

Borrowing from Sorby Hall Library, University of Sheffield 1967-68. *Res. Librarianship*, p.127-140,2(11), May 1969.

Sorby Hall accommodates 370 men students and 15 tutors. The library, opened in 1963, has a stock of 3,250 mainly for recreational purposes. Tables show: potential and actual readership; residents analysed by faculty group; proportion of resident students borrowing; number of loans to students; loans of fiction, non-fiction and curricular books; number of loans; analysis of loans to the 10 most frequent borrowers; intensity of stock use; the most popular modern fiction titles and authors; the readership of popular authors.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LISA 69/1990.

She Gk Ebf

Taylor, P.H.

A survey of library use by second year students at a training college for teachers. *Educ. Libs.Bull*, p.5-16, (7), Spring 1960.

The survey covers borrowings during one academic year by 140 students in a men's college, of whom 102 were training for secondary school teaching, and 38 for primary. There were 1,997 borrowings of 1,299 different books. 11 students borrowed no books, 52 between 1 and 10 books and 5 over 40 books. 33.5% of the borrowings were made by 18 students. Arts students made rather more use of the library than science students, and this difference was most marked among degree students. Table 4 analyses issues by subject. The results of a questionnaire show the students' sources of book supply, the facilities they use most in the library, and their merit ranking of eight ideals for a college library.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 10170.

She Jj Gd D229

Reading. University Library.

Count of books borrowed and returned each hour, for one week, 9th-15th Feb. 1970. Reading Univ. Lib; ? ; 1970.

UnC. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971. Reference.

She Jj Gd D23

Higham, Norman.

Study of book issuing capacity (South West University Libraries Systems Co-operation Project). Wills Memorial Lib., Univ. of Bristol; ? ; 1970. In progress - to be submitted to OSTI.

2nd. UnC. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

She Km Gk D747

Hertel, R.R.

Study of periodical borrowing from the Cortland State Teachers College library. *The Author*, State Univ. Teachers college, Albany, N.Y., 87p., 1960.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 58-60.

She L(159.9) Hz L(61) Gd Kn D766

Wender, Ruth W.

Analysis of loans in the behavioral sciences. *Spec.Libr.*, p.510-513, (8) 60, Oct.1969.

The University of Oklahoma Medical Centre has recently established advanced degree and research programmes in the behavioural sciences. Since it has been determined that researchers call most regularly on back numbers of journals a study of inter-library serial borrowing was made over a 12 month period in order to determine a program for backfiles acquisition.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LISA 69/2402.

She Mo

Mann, Peter H.

The romantic novel: a survey of reading habits. Mills and Boon, 24p., 1969.

This led to Mills and Boon approaching him to organise a survey of their readers. We find on the one hand that 67% borrow from public libraries and 14% never borrow romances; on the other hand 55% experience no difficulty in borrowing from libraries, and 50% do not buy hard-back copies against 10% who do not buy paper-back issues.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69.

Sjc Ma Gd D796

Zimmerman, L.F., *and* Waldron, R.K.

Use of reserved books in the university of Idaho Library. *BKmark* (Idaho), p.1-4; 6; Sept.1953.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 52-54.

Sje Gc Ebm D73

Bobinski, George S.

A survey of faculty loan policies. *Coll. & Res.Libs.*, p.483-486, *24*(6), Nov.1963.

A questionnaire was sent to the sixty-two libraries belonging to the ARL and to sixty-two small and medium-sized academic libraries, seeking information on faculty loan policies. Replies show that the indefinite loan is the most popular policy. Recall after two weeks is the most frequent procedure for books required by other readers. Reference books and bound and unbound periodicals are normally loaned for a short period only. Only one library imposes fines for overdue books.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 14184.

Sje Gd D21

London University Library.

Survey of borrowing periods March-JUne 1970. Appendix H. Univ. of London Lib. Committee; 4p., 1970.

To find out what proportion of borrowers kept books for full period of loan or longer. Survey found books kept very long periods as long as not required - therefore not used as much as could be if returned to shelves.

2nd. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Sje Gd Ebf D229

Reading University Library.

(Survey of Science and Agriculture students preference for controlled system for undergraduates text books in Undergraduate Collection with limited loan; or free loan in Reading Room). Reading Univ, Lib; ? ; 1970.

UnC. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971. Reference.

Sjt D73

Kirin, Neal.

The library as market place. *Wilson Lib.Bull.*, p.617-621, *41*(6), Feb.1967.

Should every school library (89,000 in the USA) and public library (7,257) have a bookshop in it? Would this help to compensate authors for possible loss of income because copies of their books are loaned freely. Three libraries which have bookshops attached were surveyed.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 67/439.

Skm (xerox) Ma Ge D73

Soulé, S.G.

Xerox 720: a use study of a copier in a departmental library. Univ. of Chicago, 51p., 1969.

Thesis. *2nd. UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit.1970.

Uff Ma Gc D748

Caldwell, J.C.

Use of the accession book in the libraries of Pennsylvania colleges and universities in 1954. Drexel Inst. of Technology, 41p., 1954.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit.52-54.

Wa Ma

Page, E.S., *and* Jeffreys, A.E.

Problems in converting an existing library catalogue to machine-readable form; and certain aspects of catalogue use. 1967-70. Office for Sci. and Tech. Inf. Newcastle upon Tyne Univ. (Computing Lab).

UnC. Source: Sci. Res. in British univ., 1969-70. vol.3: Social science 1970. 15-114.

Wa Ma

Duxbury, J., *and others.*

Catalogue use survey: an examination of who uses library catalogues and what information they seek, Sept. 1969 - Dec. 1970. Lib.Assoc. Cat. & Indexing Group; ? ; 19? Research in progress.

Readers to be questioned and fill in "instant diary" forms in libraries of all types in 12 geographical areas.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1970. 70-21.

Wa Ma

Page, E.S., *and others.*

Catalogue computerisation project - conversion of library catalogue to machine-readable form, and studies in catalogue use, Sept.1967-1969. Univ. of Newcastle upon Tyne ; ? ; 19? Research in progress.

UnC. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1968. 68-105-36.

Wa Ma

What catalogue; pilot study of catalogue use completed. *Catalogue & Index;* p.1., no.18; April 1970.

Lecturers and students in ten British library schools have just completed a co-operative exercise to determine on a nation-wide basis some aspects of catalogue use in all kinds of libraries, under the auspices of the Cataloguing and Indexing Group. Nearly a quarter of the 1800 or so public library users interviewed said that they never used the library catalogue at all, and another 20% said that they scarecely ever did so. The corresponding figures for university library users were 7% and 15%; and for non-university college library users, 12% and 19%. The main reason for not using the catalogue, in all kinds of libraries, was that readers could find what they wanted without recourse to it. In the public libraries, a comment that was frequently associated with this reason was "I didn't know the catalogue existed!", though the most frequent observation of those who scarcely, or never, used the catalogue in all kinds of libraries was that they needed more personal and printed guidance on how to use it.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1970.

Wa Ma D2161

Library Association. Cataloguing and indexing group.

Catalogue use study: Queen's University, Belfast; School of Library and Information Studies. Lib.Assoc.? 1971-. Research in progress.

Direct Source.

Wa Ma D73

American Library Association. Resources and Technical Services Division. Cataloging and classification section. Policy research committee.

Catalog use study. American Library Assoc. 86p., 1958.

Purposes: to identify demands made on catalog by users; measure adequacy with which catalog is meeting demands; isolate areas in need of more investigation. To establish patrons objectives in approaching catalog, knowledge he brings to it, ways in which he uses it, and his successes and failures. Statistics given. *Source:* Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 015.

62

Wa Ma D73

Fern, Lois.

Library catalogs as reference sources. Univ. of Chicago, 48p., 1962. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

To analyse the ways in which library catalogs (including printed catalogs from other libraries as well as card catalog) are used in providing reference service in the University of Chicago. A record will be kept for a period of one academic quarter of the use made of library catalogs. The following information will be collected and analysed: manner of request (telephone, letter, etc.); type of questioner (students, faculty, etc.); precise statement of question; step-by-step account of search; success of search; tools used to supplement catalogs; dates of entries where given.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* Jain / Davis and Bailey. 1967. 160.

Wa Ma D73

Lipetz, B.A., *and* Stangl, P.

User clues in initiating searches in a large library catalog. (In - American Society for Information Science. Conference. 1968. Columbus Proceedings. Information transfer. vol.5. Greenwood, p.137-8, 1968).

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Wa Ma Gd D272

Duxbury, A.C.

Catalogue use study (Salford University, 11 Nov.1969). Salford Univ./L.A. Cat. & Indexing Group., 2p., 1969.

63% of students and staff found out what they wanted without use of catalogue. Main difficulties of users - location of material on shelves.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Wa Ma Gd D747

Lipetz, B.A.

Quantitative study of catalog use. (In - Clinic on library applications of data processing, 1969. Univ. of Illinois, Proceedings. Univ. of Ill. Graduate sch. of lib. sci., p.42-9; 1970).

Study attempts to find out what users want from catalog and to find out how existing catalog satisfies needs of users and whether there are manual and mechanical methods to satisfy needs not being met. (Public catalog of Yale Univ. Lib). No real statistics given as study is still in process. Describes methodology.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1970.

Wa Md Gd D773

Chicago. University of. Graduate Library School.

Requirements study for future catalogs. *The Author*, 226p., 1968.

Experiment with help of students from University of Chicago. Experimental catalog set up with psychology subject areas covered. To study what readers remember when consulting catalog. What order or information on card is most useful - recall testing carried out. Survey of use within a controlled experimental area.

2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Wa Mf Gd D259

Cambridge. University. Library Management Research Unit.

Catalogue failure. User objectives (Project 7. Stage 1). *The author*, 3p., 1971- .

A method of recording proposed to discover the failure of readers to find known items in catalogue, or of library to stock a book. Action reader intends to take after failure. Sources and accuracy of user's references. Time taken for catalogue searches.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Wa Mf Gd D259

Cambridge. University. Library Management Research Unit.

Results of failure survey, Spring 1970. *The author*, 11p., 1970.

Survey from Nov.1969 - March 1970. Considered causes of failure; type of borrower; single and multiple failure; status of borrower; failure rates. Statistics given.

Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Wa Rn Gd D73

Lyon, Shirley A.

Assistance for users of the catalog in a university library. Univ. of Chicago; 59p., 1963. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

To define and study some problems and difficulties encountered by users of the public catalog of a large university library to determine the number and kinds of questions which come to a catalog assistant; and to examine the possible role of the catalog assistant in a large university library. Emphasis will be placed on questions dealing with catalog use and interpretation. Use difficulties encountered will be categorised and analysed; a record will be kept of the questioners' status; and interval population counts made in the catalog room during the research period.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 344.

Wa Uff Md D73

Harris, Ira.

Reader service aspects of book catalogs. *Lib. Resources*, p.391-398, *8*(4), Fall 1964.

A review of recent literature on the book catalogue, including extracts from it, covering the reaction of users to this form of catalogue, with a plea that more investigation is needed into how readers react to, and make use of the book form of catalogue.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 14848.

Wa Uff Mf Fvep D73

Moshman, A.G.

Survey of readers' attitudes towards the printed book catalog of suburban library. Catholic Univ. of America, 64p., 1967.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

Wa Ufi Ma Ebf D73

Penalosa, Fernando.

The card catalog: a failure in communication. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, p.483-485, *17*(6), Nov. 1956.

Referring to studies made of the use of library catalogues by students it is shown that two types of catalogue are needed to serve two entirely different groups of users.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 7025.

Wa Ufi Ma Gd D73

Perrine, R.H.

Catalog use study: the imperfect key. RQ (ALA Ref. Serv.Div.); p.115-19; 6; Spring 1967.

In 1963 the Reference Services Division established a Catalog Use Committee to consider card catalog use, especially as it related to reference service. The committee decided that a pilot study should be conducted to identify the most frequently occurring difficulties in card catalog use as observed by reference librarians. For this study, reference librarians at twelve university libraries were asked to record data on each catalog use problem brought to their attention during a three-month period.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1967.

Wa Ufi Ma Gd D73

Perrine, R.H.

Causes and cures: catalog use difficulties. RQ (ALA Ref. Serv. Div.), p.169-174; 7; Summer 1968.

Twelve university libraries participated in three months in 1965 + 11 public libraries in three months in 1967. Identified element of card catalog which involved users difficulty. Topics covered: symptoms of catalog deficiencies (filing, subject headings). Filing arrangement difficulties (users confusion), subject heading difficulties, etc. Statistics given.

Source: Lib.Lit. 1968.

Wa Ufi Ma Gd Ebf D748

Malcolm, Roberta Suits

The student's approach to the card catalog. A study based on a survey of student use at the Library of the University of Pittsburgh to which is appended suggested lesson plans for instruction in the use of the card catalog. Carnegia Institute of Techn., Carnegie Lib. School; ? ; 1950. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

A study of the use of the card catalog. A sample questionnaire and the results of the study are given. The purpose was to determine how well the students knew how to use the catalog.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 297.

Wa Ufi Ma Ge Ebf D73

Lee, Elizabeth Cora.

Use of the card catalog by Spelman students in the Spelman and Trevor Arnett Libraries. Atlanta Univ.,; ? ; 1952. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

Students were interviewed at the card catalog, administered test questionnaires in their classes and faculty members were interviewed to determine how much theyrequired students to use the card catalog. The students were asked questions about what information is included on the card catalog, what entries they used, and where in the catalog they would look for specific information.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 276.

Wa Ufi Ma Ge Ebf D797

Koo, S.Y.

Study of the ability of freshman students of Morehouse College to use the card catalog of the Trevor Arnett Library at Atlanta University. Atlanta Univ., 33p., 1963. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 322.

Wa Ufi Ma Gic D756

Morris, M.E.

Study of the use of the card catalog at Western Carolina College Library. Univ. of North Carolina; 101p., 1965. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 381.

Wa Ufi Ma Gic D758

Harrison, M.G.

Status of card catalog use at Savannah State college library. Savannah State College Bulletin. Faculty Research Edition, p.5-9; 14; Dec. 1960.

UnC. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

Wa Ufi Ma Gic Ebf D764

Riddle, Margaret Selman.

The use of a card catalog in the library of a typical women's college. Texas State College for Women; ? ; 1952. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

A study of students' use of the card catalog was conducted by interview. Questions were asked on how the material was found, why the material was sought, who used the catalog, whether the book was located where the patron searched in the catalog and whether the entry in the catalog was misunderstood. Data is tabulated by student's class and department.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 347.

Wa Ufi Ma L(782/5) Gd D73

Wolfert, R.J.

Use of the card catalog of music scores in a university library. Univ. of Chicago, 33p., 1959. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 543.

Wa Ufi Md D73

Eaton, Thelma.

Who uses your catalog, and why? *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, p.397-398, (5) XXVI, Jan.1952.

A survey of borrowers who use the catalogue provides very useful data for considering the value and scope of the catalogue and may give pointers for its improvement.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 1674.

Wa Ufi Md Gd Ebf D73

Amos, Geraldine Odester.

The extent to which the students of Dillard University use the card catalog. Atlanta Univ. School of Lib. Science; ? ; 1955. Thesis. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

An interview and questionnaire study of student use of the card catalog. Questions were asked on reason for using the card catalog, which items on the card were used, whether they had had instruction in the use of the card catalog and what additional information should be included on the card catalogue. A review of some of the past studies of catalog use is given. 75% of the use made of the card catalog is to do specific assignments. The subjects approach is used most often and the author approach next. The three most used items on the catalog card are call number, author and title. Most of the students had some formal instruction in the use of the card catalog.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 015.

Wa Ufi Md Gd Ebf D794

Dane, Chase.

"Ask me!" *California Lib.*, p.91-93, 13p. *19*(2), April 1958.

During 1957 at the University of California, students using the card catalogue were assisted by a full-time professional librarian. In six months, 2,000 questions were asked which were

carefully recorded and over 75% of these were connected with the catalogue. Difficulties encountered by students included subject headings, alphabetisation, location symbols and call numbers.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 8141.

Wa Ufi Rcd Lg Gp D773

Woelflin, Leslie E.

To determine the effectiveness of programmed instruction in teaching third, fourth and fifth grade children how to use the card catalog. Final report. Carbondale, Southern Illinois Univ., 24p., 1965. BR-5-8080. CRP-S-385.

A programmed instruction unit which used pictorial and simulation techniques was developed to teach students how to use the card catalog. Subjects were students from grades 3, 4, and 5 who were divided into an experimental and a control group. All subjects were pretested on such items as (1) location of the author's name, (2) use of the call number, (3) shelving of books, (4) filing of abbreviated titles, and (5) preparing a simulated card. Upon completion of the activities, all subjects were performance tested and post-tested with a rearranged version of the pretest. Performance scores were not as expected. No significant differences were found between the groups for performance time or score.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 010 551.

Xa Ma Fb D73

Frarey, Carlyle J.

Studies of use of the subject catalog;summary and evaluation. (In - Tauber, M.F., editor . The subject analysis of library materials. N.Y. Columbia, p.147-166; 1953.)

Covers 25 previous studies of catalog use, and summarises and evaluates their findings. "Library Catalogs are used by from 50 to 60% of all library users. No significant difference between amount of author catalog use and subject catalog use. Non-specialist ordinarily will make more use of the subject catalog than the specialist. Two major uses of the subject catalog are to find shelf location for books on a particular subject and to aid in selection of appropriate books on some chosen topic. Most use of the subject catalog is for fairly recent material written in English. Most-used information on catalog card includes author, title, call number and subject heading."

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 135.

Xa Ma Fb D73

Highfill, William Carl.

The relationship of indexing depth to subject catalog retrieval effectiveness. Univ. of Illinois, 275p., 1969.

The relationship between the frequency with which references to works are selected during subject searches of the subject components of a library catalog and the number of subject headings assigned to those works, and the effect of user selection criteria upon this relationship.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* Dissert. Abs. Aug.1970, vol.31. p.776-A.

Xa Ma Fv D773

Cooper, W.S.

Potential usefulness of catalog access points other than author, title and subject. *J.Am.Soc.Inf.Sci.*, p.112-27; 21; March 1970.

65

In Blackburn's survey, 126 patrons of the University of Chicago library were stopped and questioned as they reached for a drawer of the main catalog. Of these, 100 turned out to be attempting to locate a specific work, confirming the previously mentioned findings to the effect that a majority of present-day catalog users seek known items.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1970.

Xa Ma Gd D27415

Smith, G.C.K.

The develppment and maintenance of subject catalogues in 8 selected libraries. With a survey of some aspects of catalogue use at Sheffield University Library. Sheffield Univ., 62p., 1968.

Some statistics given.

UnC. Source: Camb. MRU. 1971.

Xa Ma Gd D73

Hitchcock, Jeanette E.

Objective subjectivity: four year report on starred subject cards. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, p.9-14, 62, 20(1), Jan. 1959.

Yale University Library added a star to the call number on certain subject cards in an attempt to find out how the catalogue was used. Call slips with stars were saved each day and photocopied. A record of books selected by subjects and of the borrowers was thus provided.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 8910.

Xa Ma Gd D794

Markley, Anne Ethelyn.

The university of California subject catalog inquiry: a study of the subject catalog based on interviews with users. *Journal of Cataloging and Classification*, p.88-95; 6; Fall 1950.

Interviews were conducted with persons using the subject catalog. A copy of questionnaire is given. They were asked what they were looking for, what headings were used, date of publication of materials, language, etc. 78% wanted English language books. Patrons were generally successful in the use of the catalog.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 299.

Xa Ma Gd D794

Merritt, Leroy Charles.

The use of the subject catalog in the university of California Library. *University of California publications in librarianship*, p.1-18; *1*(1), 1951.

An analysis of charge slips was made to determine whether the call number was obtained through use of subject or author catalog. Data was also collected on date of publication, language in which book was written and whether the book had been catalogued on a L.C. or a C.U. card. Found that about half the books used were less than 20 years old. Only 6.2% of the books loaned were in foreign languages.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 307.

Xa Ma Gd Eqm D794

Brett, William Howard III.

The use of the subject catalog by the general reference service of a university library. *J. of Cat. & Class*, p.16-18, (1); VII Winter 1951.

Analysis of the sources of information for reference enquiries in the University of

California Library revealed that the subject catalogue was 66% effective and other reference tools, especially the *Cumulative Book Index*, was 57% effective. The conclusion drawn is that printed sources are more valuable than librarians realise and that the subject catalogue is not indispensable.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 734.

Xa Ma L(61) Gd D73

Kilgour, Frederick G., *and* Brooks, Benedict.

Catalog subject searches in the Yale Medical Library. *Coll. & Res. Libs.*, p.483-487, *25*(6), Nov. 1964.

A study was made of the use of subject cards in the catalogue of Yale Medical Library. Consultations were observed during all hours of opening in one week of heavy use. Peak use was between 1400 and 1500 hours. A questionnaire, devised to elicit data on approach by subject or author, revealed that, out of 501 searches by public and staff, 64 were for subjects. The public uses the subject approach more than the staff. The largest number of subjects consulted in a single search was four.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 15110.

Xa Mj Ge D73

Thurlow, Martha.

The use of the subject catalog in the biology and chemistry departmental libraries in a university. Columbia Univ.; ? ; 1951. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

Report of 50 interviews with patrons using card catalog. Use was more for a locating device through author entry. No difference in use of subject approach by specialists and undergraduates. Subject heading terminology is fairly successful, 59% found material on the first try.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 405.

Xn Mf Gc D73

McGreever, Emmett Bernard.

A study of use of a classified catalog. Univ. of Chicago; 72p., 1958. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

A study of user characteristics was made through questionnaires, in an attempt to show that the classified catalog is used less than the author-title catalog. It was found the scientific and technical people tended to use it less and students use the classified catalog more.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 291.

Xn Vsi(L of C) Md Fb D73

Hoage, Annette L.

Patron use of the L.C. classification. *Library Resources & Technical Services*, p.247-249; *6*(3); Summer 1962.

Questionnaires were administered to patrons of university, college, public and special libraries, where they described their search for material on the shelves. Librarians received questionnaires by mail, where they were asked to describe the extent to which the patrons they serve need and receive assistance in using the L.C. system. Most of the patrons found what they wanted, though most of them had instruction prior to the search. The librarians said more than half their patrons need assistance on using the classification.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 237.

Xn Vsi(L of C) Mf Gc D73

Van Hoven, W.D.

User's reactions to the Library of Congress classification. (In - Institute on the use of the Library of Congress classification, 1966, New York. Proceedings. American Lib. Assoc., p.1-17; 1968).

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 1969.

Xt Ma Gd D73

Krikelas, James.

Subject searches using two catalogs: a comparative evaluation. *Coll. Res. Libr.*, p.506-517, (6) 30, Nov.1969.

This paper reports the results of a study undertaken to determine if dividing a traditional dictionary catalog would result in an increase in the effective use of university library catalogs. 2 catalogs - one a dictionary arrangement, the other divided into subject and subject entries were selected and the appropriate sections matched. Participants were chosen at random from the undergraduate population of the 2 universities. The results indicated that for a series of questions representing different levels of difficulty, a change in arrangement from dictionary to divided would not materially assist college undergraduates in finding subject references.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LISA 70/307.

Xzh + Xt Ma D73

Johnston, J.G.

Comparative user-access time study of two alphabetical card catalog filing systems, divided and dictionary. Southern Connecticut State college; 67p., 1969.

Thesis. *UnC. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1970.

Xzh + Xt Mf Gd Ebf D73

Krikelas, James.

The effect of arrangement on the use of library catalogs - an experimental study of a divided and a dictionary catalog. Final report. Urbana, Illinois Univ., Library Research Center. 163p., 1967. BR-7-E-014.

The purpose of the study was to determine if dividing a traditional dictionary catalog to create a separate file for subject entries would result in more effective use of library catalogs.

Participants were undergraduate students randomly selected at the two universities. Effective use of the catalog was measured by a mean success score representing the ability of participants to select appropriate subject references in response to questions. It is concluded that for a series of questions representing different levels of difficulty and for a fairly limited range of catalog use habits and ability, change in the arrangement of large catalogs would not result in more effective use. There is also no evidence to indicate that one type of catalog is superior to the other.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 020 767.

754 Fv

Yemini, B.H.

Public Libraries. *Censorship*, p.20-27, *3*(1); Winter 1967.

A study of censorship in British public libraries. The difficulties of conducting a survey of library censorship are described: oral complaints are not recorded and some written complaints are not filed; even where files exist, observers (particularly the press), are not allowed access. Other forms of limiting access are described: non-public catalogues, works not

entered in the public catalogues. A case is cited of 'blue-pencilling' out certain words. The habit of removing or obliterating racing news from daily newspapers (a frequent event in the L.A. 1939 survey) is still happening. Private individuals also 'censor' material by stealing the offending item or cutting out the offensive passages. An attempt to circulate a questionnaire was frustrated by the L.A. Two conclusions are drawn: first, the lack of a national professional policy mitigates against uniformity of access, second, the lack of public information (publicity from the press, access to the decisions of the librarian) mitigates against democratic dialogue. It is suggested that the files regarding book rejection decisions should be available to a any member of the public.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 67/422.

86 Az Ma Fv D73

Johnson, D.W.

Effect of television set ownership upon public library use. Univ. of Chicago, 49p., 1954.

Based on numbers of books borrowed by randomly selected sample of registrants... Library records of books borrowed and answers to simple postal questionnaire to determine if effect of television on public library use could be isolated.

Thesis. *Source:* Lib.Lit. 55-57.

86 Az Ma Fv D73

Johnson, Donald W.

Should we fear television? *Lib.Occ.*, p.93-94, *18*(5), March 1955.

The result of a survey in the U.S. shows that the overall reduction in public library use by the owners of television sets amounted to 20.71%. This reduction appears to be of a temporary nature only, and it is hoped that further surveys will be made, particularly amongst children, which class was not included in this study.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 4601.

86 Az Ma Fv D73

Voorkees, Russell Raymond.

What is television doing to public libraries? *Lib.J.*,7,567-573; LXXVI; 1 April, 1951.
8,671-676; LXXVI; 15 April, 1951.

A questionnaire on the effects of television on reading as revealed by library issues, shows that (i) television is not an isolated factor in determining issues, (ii) children's reading decreases until the novelty has worn off, (iii) some libraries use television for advertising or story hours and (iv) recreational reading has declined the most.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 1124.

86 Az Ma Fv D749

Johnson, Donald W.

Television set ownership and public library use. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, p.533-534, *27*(7), March 1955.

By means of a postal questionnaire from the Mountclair, N.J., Public Library to 10% of its readers the replies from 331 readers were tabulated and grouped in various ways to show different classes of reader, age groups, employment and sex groups, and the library borrowing done by these groups before and after acquiring TV sets. The conclusion arrived at was that TV had a temporary novelty effect only.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 4602.

98 Az 86 D774

Kaiser, Walter H.

Television and reading. *Lib.J.*, 348-350; (4); LXXVI; 15 Feb.1951.

A report based on a questionnaire issued to 200 readers in possession of TV sets in suburban communities of Detroit. Conclusions are (i) 40% read less, 6% read more, 54% report no change, (ii) reading by children has declined about 36%, (iii) some people are actually stimulated to read by TV, (iv) an immediate fall in reading follows the acquisition of a set, but 50% adult readers return to normal reading after about six months.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 866.

98 Az 86 D774

Kaiser, Walter H.

TV and reading: report No.2. *Lib.J.*, p.305-306, (4), LXXVII; 15 Feb. 1952.

Based on a questionnaire issued in 1951 to 168 readers in possession of television sets in a suburban community of Detroit. Conclusions are (i) 22% read less (compared with 40% in 1950), 17% read more (compared with 6%), 60% read the same amount (compared with 54%); (ii) reading by children has declined by 12% (compared with 36%). The general conclusion reached is that the influence of TV on reducing reading is less when the novelty has worn off.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 1789.

98 D21

Stuart, A.

Reading habits in three London Boroughs. (Bermondsey, Tottenham, Wandsworth). *J. of Doc.*,p.1,33-49; VIII, March 1952.

Newspaper reading is more widespread among men, and periodical reading more widespread among women. Less than 60% of the sample ever read books at all. Among those who did there were more men than women, more young people than old and more of the higher than lower education groups. About 66% of the current reading material was fiction. Bought books are a larger source of reading material for men than for women, and for upper than for lower education groups. For women, circulating libraries are a significantly larger source. Public library membership does not differ significantly with age or sex, but is considerably larger in the higher education groups.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 2241

98 Ebg

Smedley, Jack.

An enquiry into the reading habits of part-time day release students. Manchester Univ.; ? ; 1953. Unpubl. M.Ed. Thesis.

UnC. Source: Res. in Libsp., vol.1, 1965-67. references.

98 Ebi D73

Porcella, Brewster.

A summary of research on the reading interests and habits of college graduates. *Univ. Illinois Lib.Sch. Occ. Papers*, p.1-41; (74), Dec.1964.

Recent and earlier surveys, many criticised for relying on poor methodology, are examined and the general picture emerging appears to apply equally to current circumstances: college graduates read much more than those with less education and their level of reading tends to be higher. There is doubt that students read as much or as significantly as they should.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 15454.

98 Eg D27415

Kingston upon Hull. City Libraries, Greatfield Branch Library.

Survey of children's reading. *The author*, vp., 1964.

Direct Source. UnC.

98 Eg D73

Henne, F.

Preconditional factors affecting the reading of young people. Univ. of Chicago, 414p., 1949. Thesis - not available on interlibrary loan.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 49-51.

98 Ehhbb D73

Serrurier, Z.L.

Reading habits of behavior - problem girls. *Sch. Lib. Assn. Calif. Bul.*, p.8-10; 32; May 1961.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Lib.Lit. 61-63.

98 Fb D21

Benson, J.

A readership study of the London Borough of Islington, 1970;?;North Western Poly. 1970.

Direct Source.

98 Fb D21

Edkins, C.

Reading and library survey (Islington). North Western Poly; ? ; 1970.

Direct Source.

98 Fb D21

Hart, J.S.

Report of a survey of reading in Islington. North Western Poly; ? ; 1970.

Direct Source.

98 Fb D21

Lloyd, I.

Reading survey (Islington). North Western Poly; ? ; 1970.

Direct Source.

98 Fb D21

Short, C.

Reading survey (Islington). North Western Poly; ? ; 1970.

Direct Source.

98 Fb D29

Survey of reading habits in rural Wales. *Research in Librarianship*, p.36; Vol.1; 1965-67.

(Reference only to research conducted by a graduate at Univ. College of Wales. Special reference made to library service. Work being supervised by Department of Education of the University and College of Librarianship).

2nd. UnC.

98 Fb D761

Cantrell, Clyde H.

The reading habits of Antebellum southerners. Ala., Auburn, Auburn Univ. Libs; ? ; 1960. Ph.D. Dissert.

UnC. 2nd. Source: U.S. Res. in Prog., no.9, June 1963. OE - 15005 - 9. 462. Reference.

98 Fv D223 C1950-60

Folkestone. Borough. Public Libraries.

Reading in Folkestone, 1950-1960. Folkestone Public Libraries, 12p., 1960.

Reading trends 1950-60: type of books and subjects borrowed by adults and children. Influence of television on reading. Other statistics given.

2nd.

98 Fvkt Eg D27415

Survey of children's reading in the West Riding. *County Newsletter*, p.8-10 (30), Dec. 1963.

The survey was carried out over a six-week period of 1962 at Otley Branch (pop.11,000), 287 children between the ages of 4 and 15 answering the questionnaire. The purpose was to find out: (i) children's likes and dislikes as an aid to selection: (ii) how children were making use of the branch; (iii) how reading has been affected by television and popular comics.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 14102.

98 Gd Ebf D45 + D2

Kabdebo, T.

Reading and the university student: bilingual questionnaires. English and Italian. *Research in Librarianship*, p.48-50; 1; Feb; p.79-84; June 1966. p.120-4, Feb. 1967;2; p.34-8, May 1968.

A pioneer enquiry into the reading habits and tastes of the university student - on a comparative basis. On the 1st January 1965 a total of 1200 questionnaires (600 in Britain and 600 in Italy) was distributed among students studying at selected British and Italian universities and colleges.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 1969.

98 Gd Ebm D771

Marquardt, Jack F.

Reading habits of 290 faculty members in Ohio State universities. Kent State Univ., Dept. of Lib. Science; ? ; 1955. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

2nd. UnC. Source: Jain / Davis and Bailey 1967. 352.

98 Ge Ebf D73

Hawkins, Miriam.

An investigation of the reading interests and habits of students and graduates of the School of Medicine and the Candler School of Theology of Emory University. Emory Univ; ? ; 1954. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

This study attempted to answer the questions: have persons trained in different professional schools different reading habits and interest and are they the same for the students and graduates.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 219.

98 Gi Ebf D25

What they read: notes on two recent readership surveys. *L.A.R.*, p.207-209, *66*(5), May 1964.

A survey of the attitudes of part-time students at Bolton Technical College towards books and libraries, by Norman Burgess followed by an analysis by R.S. Watson of a reading survey carried out at Northampton C.A.T.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 14370.

98 Gic D73

Bliesmer, Emery P.

1967 review of research in college adult reading, 1967.

(1) Programs, including reading and study habits, traits, and skills; (2) the influence of reading, study habits, and skills; (3) the factors influencing reading and other study habits and skills and (4) miscellaneous, including tests, newspapers, readability and other areas.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 016 578.

98 Gic D73

Bliesmer, Emery P.

1968 review of research on college adult reading. National Reading Conf. yearbook; 48p., 1968.

(1) programs; (2) reading, study, and related habits, traits and skills, (3) influence of reading, study, and related habits and skills, (4) factors influencing reading and other study habits and skills, and (5) testing, readability, newspapers, materials, and other areas. In most instances, the populations, procedures, results, and conclusions are described.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 027 171.

98 Gic D73

Bliesmer, Emery P.

1969 review of research on college adult reading. (Nineteenth National Reading Con., Yearbook, 46p., 1969).

The second major heading included reviews of reports dealing with reading, study and related habits, traits, and skills. Studies that yielded indications of the influence of reading, study, and related habits and skills comprised in the third category. Reports concerned with factors influencing reading and other habits and skills were grouped in a fourth category.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 038 241.

98 Gic Ebf

Burkett, J.

The reading habits of first degree students, Nov.1968-Nov.1969. Ealing Tech. Coll., School of Libsp; ? ; 19?
Research completed.

Minimum 25% sample of students at Ealing taking law, management, etc.

UnC. 2nd. Source: L.A. Yearbook 1969. 69-89.

98 Gic Ebf D73

McDonnell, Henrietta Isabelle.

The reading interests and habits of the Spelman College alumnae classes from 1930 through 1954. Atlanta Univ., School of Lib.Service; ? ; 1957. Unpubl. Master's dissert.

A study conducted by questionnaire of the reading of newspapers, magazines and books, and of the types of materials read. The areas of interest to the graduates were also covered.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* Davis and Bailey 1964. 290.

98 Gic Ebf D747

Alexander, *Mother* M.D.

Analysis of reading of students at the College of New Rochelle. Catholic Univ. of America, 56p., 1959.

Thesis. *UnC. 2nd. Source:* Lib.Lit. 61-63.

98 Gic Ebf D771

Josey, E.J.

Encouraging reading by incoming freshmen. *Lib.J.*, p.1959, 2571-2573, *84*(16), Sept. 15, 1959.

The college librarian compiled a list of 25 books, chosen for their readability, intrinsic interest and universality of appeal, which was sent to all students accepted by the college. After joining their courses, 83 students completed a questionnaire, which showed that 75% read from five to eight of 10 novels, 74% read some of four historical and biographical works, 18% read at least one of three science titles, 10% read a volume of poetry, 39% read the social science titles. 65% of the students read three quarters of the suggested books claimed as read following receipt of the list.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 9644.

98 Gj By

Whittaker, Kenneth.

Reading habits of library school students. (In - Research in Librarianship, edited by Reid-Smith, Edward, p.2-12; Vol.1. (nos.1-6) Oct. 1965 - June 1967).
Manchester College of Commerce, Dept. of Librarianship.

In 1964 and again in 1965, a survey of the reading habits of students in the Department of Librarianship of the Manchester College of Commerce was undertaken. The object of this article is to present the combined result of these surveys. The aims of the surveys were as follows: to give a reasonable amount of information about the students' own reading habits.

(Author abstract). *Source:* Res. in Libsp., vol.1, 1965-67.

98 Gp Egi

An epitome of a survey of boys' and girls' reading habits. *Malayan Lib. Group Newsl.*, p.17-22, *2*(1), July 1957.

Quotes the main findings of a survey, carried out by Messrs. W.H. Smith and Son and George Harrap, publishers, of 3,000 boys and 3,000 girls in public and grammar schools, and 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls, aged 11-16, in secondary modern schools in England. The topics summarised are: popularity of hobbies, types of books read, media influencing choice of books, method of choosing books, library membership, and the six most popular authors for each of the four groups of children.

(Author abstract). *Source:* LSA 7666.

98 Gu D246

Ovens, W.W.

A dissertation on the reading habits of boys and girls in two secondary modern schools in Bilston, Staffordshire, with possible reasons for their choice of reading material. Birmingham, Dip. School. Lib; ? ; 1961.
Unpubl. Cert. of Educ.

UnC. 2nd. Source: Res. in Libsp., vol.2, 1968-69. Reference.

981.7 Az Njr Gt Eg D749

Gaver, Mary V.

Effectiveness of centralised library service in elementary schools (Phase 1). N.J., New Brunswick, Rutgers State Univ., 1960. Report no. CRP 489.

The characteristic abilities and achievement in reading and other related skills and understandings of elementary school children who had

access to centralised library services were compared with those who did not.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* ED 002 884.

981.7 Eg

Young, Doris.

Evaluation of children's responses to literature. *Lib.Q.*, p.100-109, *37*(1), Jan.1967.

Children react differently to reading or listening and read for different purposes at different times; some expressions of children's attitudes are quoted. The emotional response to literature, responses of understanding and insight, responses to literature as a discipline and responses to literature in the child's creative work are each examined, quoting examples from individual children and from research tests and surveys.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 67/561.

981.7 Gd Ebf D771

Yarington, David Jon.

A study of the relationships between the reading done by college freshmen and aptitude and scholastic achievement. Athens, Ohio Univ., 246p., 1967. BR-5-8421.

The amount and kind of reading done by college freshmen and the number of hours devoted to it during an academic year were related to aptitude. Freshmen seemed to read more immediately prior to examinations. There was a negative correlation between hours spent reading social science and act. The data seemed to indicate that the apparently more industrious students reported the highest number of pages read. Freshmen seemed to read more pages in social science and English than in other subject areas. The number of hours devoted to newspapers, magazines and unrequired novels exceeded three hours per week.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 013 712.

982 Gp D745

McGuire, Marion L.

A state-wide study of reading programs, a research report. Providence, Rhode Island State Dept. of Educ., 51p., 1967. RE 000 143.

The fourth grade reading program in 285 public, parochial, and private Rhode Island schools were surveyed to identify the policies, programs, materials, personnel, and environmental factors that affect primary grade reading instruction. State-testing-program scores were used to compare the effectiveness of 20 reading treatments. Data from the questionnaire were used with state-testing-program scores on the California mental maturity test to compare groups on the basis of kindergarten experience, kindergarten and/or grade 1 entrance age, readiness activities, basic reading approach, teacher-pupil relationship, organisation for reading, materials for basic instruction, basal readers, supplementary materials, consultant assistance, individual help, central library, number of books per child, classroom library, class size, socio-economic level of community, educational-cultural background, and language background.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* ED 011 828.

982.13 Gj D747

Spiegler, Charles G.

Vocational students can be interested in reading. *Sch.Libs.*, p.6-8, *6*(2), Jan.1957.

In the Food Trades Vocational High School, New York City, pupils were reading one book a term. This type of reader responds to books of sport, space, ships, etc., and requires: (i) straightforward language; (ii) exciting stories; (iii) bold heroes; (iv) the stirring of imagination. Pupils were exposed to new books by means of a book fair of 2,000 books and by a three day visit from Esther Walls, story-teller. Dull book reports were replaced by 'Book reviewers' and 'Kid critics'. Circulation in one year doubled. Pupils now read on the average a good book a month.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 6699.

984.42 Eg D73

Hart, Clarence D.

What magazines do children really like? *Wilson Lib.Bull.*, p.160-162 (2), XXVI, Oct.1951.

A survey of magazine reading was taken in eight hundred schools. It was found that comic magazines were read heavily in the primary and intermediate grades. Many children were interested in the popular weekly magazines (e.g. Life). Little interest was shown in magazines which were selected as being of value in recent library studies.

(Author abstract). *2nd. Source:* LSA 1794.

984.442

Abrams, M.

Education, social class and reading of newspapers and magazines. Institute of Practitioners in Advertising. 27p., 1966.

UnC. 2nd. Source: BR & DR 1145/68.

984.8 Fv D772

Goldhor, Herbert.

Are the best books most read? *Lib.Q.*, p.251-255, *29*(4), Oct. 1959.

Gives the results of a study of 317 titles (741 copies) of books on physiology, hygiene, food, health and genetics read by readers using Evansville P.L. Issues of these books between 1918 and 1958 were analysed and it is shown that the better books are not necessarily read more often that the poorer ones. If a library has equal numbers of good and poor books, they will be read in approximately equal numbers.

(Author abstract amended). *Source:* LSA 10855.

985.865

McElroy, Elizabeth Warner.

Subject variety in adult reading: I. Factors related to variety in reading. *Lib.Q.*, p.154-167, *38*(2), April 1968.

A survey made in 1965 by the National Opinion Research Center considered the subject preferences of a national sample of adult book readers, relating the preferences to factors of age, sex, education, employment, sources of books and past and present reading habits. Tables, with full comment, analyse the results, using percentages, under the following headings: 'Frequency of types of book reading in percentages'; 'Distribution of readers among numbers of types of books read frequently'; 'Variety in reading and number of books'; 'Variety in reading and total numbers of sources of books'; 'Education and variety in reading'; 'Distribution of readers among educational levels'; 'Periods of heavy reading in the past', for example, at college; 'Past reading habits and present diversity'; 'Age and reading variety'; 'Reading and age'; 'Reading and income'; 'Education, income and variety in reading: percentage reading two or more types of books frequently'.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 68/890.

985.865

McElroy, Elizabeth Warner.

Subject variety in adult reading: II. Characteristics of readers of ten categories of books. *Lib.Q.*, p.261-269, *38*(3), July 1968.

This analysis of the readers of books covering each of ten subjects was based on data provided by a National Opinion Research Center Amalgam Survey made in June 1965. Table 1 sets out the 'Characteristics of frequent readers of ten types of books', namely, in percentages, fiction, mysteries, plays and poetry, social science, science, history, religion, health, self-improvement, sports and hobbies, analysing the number of books read in the past six months, the number of subjects read frequently, the major source of books, total number of sources of books, past reading habits, education, sex, family income, age and employment status. Table 2 shows the 'Coefficient of association for frequent readers of pairs of subjects'. High education is a common factor among the readers of science and technology, social science, business, politics, history and biography. Science readers are chiefly men; social science and history readers read the most widely; science readers are the youngest group.

(Author abstract amended). *2nd. Source:* LSA 68/1222.

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Middleclass urban groups; public libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fv Eepc
Midlands, UK; students; technical colleges; reading habits 98 Gi Ebf D25
Midwestern States, USA; age groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Efz D78
Milngavie, Dumbartonshire, Scotland; branch libraries; county libraries; user needs Md Fwkt D2137
Mining technology college libraries; book circulation Shc Jj Gi
Minnesota, USA; Liberal Arts college libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gim D776
Minnesota, USA; metropolitan libraries; reasons for use Mj Fx D776
Minnesota, USA; rural public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fver D776
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Minnesota, USA; students; academic libraries; reasons for use Mj Gc Ebf D776
Missouri, USA; public libraries; promotion activities; use Rk Fv D778
Missouri, USA; school libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gp D778

Mobile libraries; city libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fxqg
Mobile services; county libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fwqg
Mobile services; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqg
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Monographs; reasons for use; library materials Mj Kf
Montana, USA; students; public libraries; periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Fv Ebf D786
Morning Time, Southampton, Hampshire, UK; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd D227 C3426
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Municipal libraries; government publications; use of materials and services Ma Jn Fx
Municipal libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fx
Music collections; use; card catalogues of scores Wa Ufi Ma L(782/5)
Music subjects; use of materials and libraries Ma L(78)
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Negroes; access; school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gp Eqi Eeh
Negroes; elementary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gt Eeh
Negroes; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Eeh
Negroes; secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu Eeh
Negroes; secondary school libraries; user needs Md Gu Eeh
New books; use Ma Jjj
Newcastle, Northumberland, UK; faculty staff; university libraries; reasons for use Mj Gd Ebm D282
Newcastle, Northumberland, UK; polytechnic college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gip D282
Newcastle, Northumberland, UK; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv D282
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New Jersey, USA; public libraries; display activities; promotion of use Rkq Fv D749
New Jersey, USA; public libraries; use; influenced by television 86 Az Ma Fv D749
New Jersey, USA; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv D749
New Jersey, USA; socio-economic groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Ecd D749
New Jersey, USA; students; metropolitan libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fx Ebf D749
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New York, USA; city libraries Fx D747
New York, USA; college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gic D747
New York, USA; colleges of advanced technology libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gf D747
New York, USA; commuting students; public libraries; user needs Md Fv Eetbf D747
New York, USA; disadvantaged groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Ehh D747
New York, USA; the elderly; hospital nursing home, public libraries service to; use of materials and services Ma Fvj Ho Ego D747
New York, USA; libraries; scientific and technical materials; user needs Md L(5) Hz Fb D747
New York, USA; mobile services; city libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fxqg D747
New York, USA; public libraries; periodicals; science and technology subjects; use of materials and services Ma L(5) Km Fv D747
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New York, USA; reference services; public libraries; user needs Md Fvqm D747
New York, USA; reference services; user needs; libraries and materials Md Fbqm D747
New York, USA; research services; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqx D747
New York, USA; secondary school libraries; paperbacks; use of materials and services Ma Jjp Gu D747
New York, USA; students; colleges; reading habits 98 Gic Ebf D747
New York, USA; students; libraries; reasons for use Mj Fb Ebf D747
New York, USA; students; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv Ebf D747
New York, USA; students; technological university libraries; user needs Md Gf Ebf D747
New York, USA; teacher training college libraries; periodicals; borrowing habits She Km Gk D747
New York, USA; teenagers; public libraries; compared with school libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gp Ax Fv Egi D747
New York, USA; teenagers; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv Egi D747
New York, USA; vocational colleges; book exhibitions; effect on reading 982.13 Gj D747
New York, USA; young adults; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Egj D747
Newspapers and magazines; use of materials and libraries Ma Ko + Kk
Newspapers and periodicals; user reading habits 984.442
Noise conditions, libraries Qm
Non-book media; use of materials and libraries Ma Lam
Non-fiction subjects; reasons for use; library materials Mj L(00)
Non-resident groups; libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fb Eet
Non-resident groups; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fveet
Non-resident groups; reference services; public libraries; user needs Md Fvqm

North America; academic libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gc D7
North America; accessibility influence on academic libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gc Az Eqi D7
North America; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd D7
North Carolina, USA; botanists and zoologists; university departmental libraries; information flow; use of materials and services Mc Ge Ec58 + 59 D756
North Carolina, USA; college libraries; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Ma Gic D756
North Carolina, USA; graduates and faculty staff; university physics and mathematics departmental libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(51 + 5) Ej Ge Ebm + Ebi D756
North Carolina, USA; libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fb D756
North Carolina, USA; public libraries; Government publications; use of materials and services Ma Jn Fv D756
North Carolina, USA; teachers; secondary school libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gu Ec371.1 D756
North Carolina, USA; teenagers; libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fb Egi D756
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North West England, UK; public libraries; use; influenced by location of library materials and services Qd Az Ma Fv D27
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Northern Ireland, UK; county libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fw D216
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Northern Ireland; use; library catalogues Wa Ma D216
Northumberland, UK; faculty staff; university libraries; reasons for use Mj Gd Ebm D282
Northumberland, UK; polytechnic college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gip D282
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Nottinghamshire, UK; branch libraries; county libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fwkt D252
Nottinghamshire, UK; postgraduate and faculty staff; university chemistry libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(54) Ej Gd Ebm + Ebj D252
Nottinghamshire, UK; undergraduates; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebf D252

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Ohio, USA; elementary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gt D771
Ohio, USA; faculty staff; university libraries; reading habits 98 Gd Ebm D771
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Ohio, USA; libraries; user needs Md Fb D771
Ohio, USA; occupational influence; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Az Ecd D771
Ohio, USA; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv D771
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Ohio, USA; students; university libraries; reasons for use Mj Gd Ebf D771
Ohio, USA; undergraduates; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv Ebf D771
Ohio, USA; undergraduates; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebf D771
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Oklahoma, USA; journals; university medical libraries; behavioural science materials; borrowing habits She L(159.9) Hz L(61) Gd Kn D766
Oklahoma, USA; students; college libraries; newspapers and magazines use of materials and services Ma Ko + Kk Gic Ebf D766
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Old persons *see* The elderly
Ontario, Ottawa, Canada; childrens libraries; use of materials and services Ma Hw D713
Ontario, Ottawa, Canada; students; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv Ebf D713
Opening hours; Birmingham, Warwickshire, UK; postgraduates; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebj D248 C414·215
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Opening hours; USA; school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gp D73 C414.215
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Oregon, USA; academic libraries; reasons for use Mj Gc D795
Oregon, USA; students; university libraries; reasons for use Mj Gd Ebf D795
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Ottawa, Canada; The elderly; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv Ego D713
Ottawa, Canada; public libraries; leisure-time uses of materials and services Mo Fv D713
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Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland; branch libraries; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvkt D2141
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Pennsylvania, USA; branch libraries; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvkt D748
Pennsylvania, USA; chemists; university libraries; periodicals; use; computer-based information retrieval systems Opq Ma Km Gd Ec54 D748
Pennsylvania, USA; community groups; county libraries; user needs Md Fw Eeo D748
Pennsylvania, USA; public libraries; use; influenced by location of materials and services Qd Az Ma Fv D748
Pennsylvania, USA; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv D748
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Pennsylvania, USA; secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu D748
Pennsylvania, USA; secondary school libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gu D748
Pennsylvania, USA; students, libraries; user needs Md Fb Ebf D748
Pennsylvania, USA; students; university libraries; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Ma Gd Ebf D748
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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA; school children; public and school libraries; user needs Md Gp + Fv Eg D748
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA; students; libraries; user needs Md Fb Ebf D748
Phoenix, Arizona, USA; children (10-12 years); public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Egh D791
Physical education college libraries; reading patterns of users Mk Gj
Physics and mathematics subjects; use of materials and libraries Ma L(51 + 5)
Physics and mathematics university departments; use of materials and libraries Ma L(51 + 5) Ej Ge
Physics materials; circulation of stock, libraries Shc L(53)
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA; students; university libraries; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Ma Gd Ebf D748
Plymouth, Devon, UK; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv D2235
Poles (racial group); user needs; libraries and materials Md Eci
Polytechnic college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gip
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Portland, Oregon, USA; students; university libraries; reasons for use Mj Gd Ebf D795
Post-graduates; faculty staff; university chemistry libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(54) Ej Gd Ebm + Ebj
Post-graduates; university libraries; humanities; use of materials and services Ma L(3) Gd Ebj
Post-graduates; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebj
Programmed instruction in use; libraries Rcd Lg
Programmed instruction; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Rcd Lg
Promotion activities; use; libraries Rk
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Public libraries; book reading patterns; user needs Md Jj Fv
Public libraries; book review radio broadcasts; promotion of use Rkogi Fv
Public libraries; business sections; use of materials and services Ma L(65) Hz Fv
Public libraries; censorship; limitations on use and supply of materials 754 Fv
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Public libraries; government publications; use of materials and services Ma Jn Fv
Public libraries (large); periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Fvkc
Public libraries; leisure-time uses of materials and services Mo Fv
Public libraries; local history sections; use of materials and services Ma L(94) Fv
Public libraries; location of materials and services Qd Fv
Public libraries; media used in promoting services Rcz Fvgk
Public libraries (medium-sized); use of materials and services Ma Fvkd
Public libraries; music sections; use of materials and services Ma L(78) Hz Fv
Public libraries; non-fiction subjects; reasons for use Mj L(00) Fv
Public libraries; paperbacks; use of materials and services Ma Jjp Fv
Public libraries; periodicals; science and technology subjects; use of materials and services Ma L(5) Km Fv
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Public libraries; use; influenced by location of materials and services Qd Az Ma Fv
Public libraries; use; influenced by television 86 Az Ma Fv
Public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv
Public libraries; use; subject catalogues Xa Ma Fv
Public libraries; user demands Me Fv
Public libraries; user needs Md Fv
Public libraries; user needs; geographical distribution of readers compared with location of libraries Qd Ax Eeo Md Fv
Public libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fv
Public libraries; user satisfaction; book catalogues Wa Uff Mf Fv
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Publication activities; promotion of use; libraries Rk
Pure and applied scientists; university libraries; science sections; information flow Mc L(5) Hz Gd Ec5/6

Quality categorisation of books; effect on reading habits 984.8

Racial discrimination; access; public libraries Fv Eqieh
Racial groups; access; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqi Eeh
Racine, Wisconsin, USA; mobile services; county libraries; use of materials and libraries Ma Fwqg D775
Radio broadcasts; promotion of use, libraries Rko
Readers; subject choice in reading matter 985.86
Reading, Berkshire, UK; undergraduates; university libraries; loan periods Sje Gd Ebf D229
Reading, Berkshire, UK; university libraries; borrowing habits She Jj Gd D229
Reading, Berkshire, UK; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd D229
Reading, Berkshire, UK; university libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gd D229
Reading; reasons for use; libraries and materials Mk
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Reasons for use; bibliographic sources; libraries Sbg Mj
Reasons for use; book requests; libraries Sbe Mj
Reasons for use; library materials and services Mj
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Record collections: use of materials and libraries Ma Lv
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Reference enquiries; public libraries; user demands Me Fvqm
Reference enquiry work; promotion of use; libraries Ru
Reference libraries; users (an analysis) Eqmb
Reference services; public libraries; periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Fvqm
Reference services; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fvqm
Reference services; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqm
Reference services; public libraries; user needs Md Fvqm
Reference services; public libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fvqm
Reference services; secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu Eqm
Reference services; university libraries; use; subject catalogues Xa Ma Gd Eqm
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Reference works; use of materials and libraries Ma Kwc
Referral centres; user needs; libraries and materials Md Eqx
Renfrewshire, Scotland; branch libraries; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvkt D2141
Research agencies (universities); use of materials and services Ma Hg Gd
Research laboratories (universities); use of materials and services Ma Hg Gd
Research libraries; circulation of stock Shc Hg
Research methodology; use of materials and libraries Ma Ne
Research services; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqx
Research staff; academic libraries; foreign language materials; use of materials and services Ma L(42) Gc Ebk
Research staff; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebk
Research use of libraries and materials Mn
Reservation services, libraries Sjc
Reserve areas, shelves; libraries Qop
Resident groups; use of materials and libraries Ma Fb Eeo
Rhode Island, USA; school libraries; promotion of reading; reading programmes 982 Gp D745
Rochdale, Lancashire, UK; young adults (20-30 years); public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv Egj D272
Rural areas; county libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fweer
Rural community groups; user needs; libraries and materials Md Eer
Rural public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fver
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St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd D2133
Salford, Lancashire, UK; university libraries; library catalogues Wa Ma Gd D272
Saturday mornings (time); Southampton, Hampshire, UK; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd D227 C3426
Savannah, Georgia, USA; college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gic D758
School children *see also* Children; teenagers
School children; public and school libraries; user needs Md Gp + Fv Eg
School libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gp
School libraries; library books compared with textbooks; use of materials and services Ma Kwv Ax Jj Gp
School libraries; programmed instruction in use Rcd Lg Gp
School libraries; programmed instruction; use; card catalogues Wa Uf: Rcd Lg Gp
School libraries; promotion of reading; reading programmes 982 Gp
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School libraries; reading habits 98 Gp
School libraries; scientific materials; promotion of use Rc L(5) Hz Gp
School libraries; scientific subjects; stock L(5) Gp
School libraries; textbooks; use of materials and services Ma Kwv Gp
School libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gp
School libraries; user needs Md Gp
School libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gp
Science and technology subjects; use of materials and libraries Ma L(5)
Science subjects; information flow; use of materials and libraries Mc L(5)
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Scientific and technical subjects; user needs; libraries and materials Md L(5)
Scientific materials; promotion of use; libraries Rc L(5)
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Scientists; university college departmental libraries; user needs Md Ge Ec5
Scotland; branch libraries; county libraries; user needs Md Fwkt D211
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Scotland; undergraduates; university libraries; user dissatisfaction Mf Gd Ebf D211
Scotland; university libraries; periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Gd D211
Scotland; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd D211
Seattle, Washington, USA; children 10-12 years; secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu Egh D797
Secondary school libraries; computer-assisted instructions in use Rcd Opq Gu
Secondary school libraries; current awareness services; promotion of use Ro Gu
Secondary school libraries; education of librarians influence upon use of libraries Ma Az Bm Gu
Secondary school libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gu
Secondary school libraries; magazines; use of materials and services Ma Ko Gu
Secondary school libraries; mathematical materials; use of materials and services Ma L(51) Gu
Secondary school libraries; newspapers and periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km + Kk Gu
Secondary school libraries; paperbacks; use of materials and services Ma Jjp Gu
Secondary school libraries; paperbacks; user acceptance Mf Jjp Gu
Secondary school libraries; periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Gu
Secondary school libraries; reading patterns of users Mk Gu
Secondary school libraries; reasons for use Mj Gu
Secondary school libraries; reference sources; user needs Md Kwc Gu
Secondary school libraries; reference works; use of materials and services Ma Kwc Gu
Secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu
Secondary school libraries; user needs Md Gu
Secondary school libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gu
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Secondary schools; reading habits 98 Gu
Selective dissemination of information services; promotion of use; libraries Rp
Serial publications; geography subjects; use of materials and libraries Ma L(91) Kh
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Sheffield, Yorkshire, UK; children; reading habits 98 Eg D27415
Sheffield, Yorkshire, UK; university libraries; borrowing habits She Gd D27415
Sheffield, Yorkshire, UK; university libraries; foreign language materials; use of materials and services Ma L(42) Gd D27415
Sheffield, Yorkshire, UK; university libraries; reasons for use Mj Gd D27415
Sheffield, Yorkshire, UK; university libraries; use; subject catalogues Xa Ma Gd D27415
Simulation models; library materials and services Ngh
Social science subjects; use of materials and libraries Ma L(3)
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Social scientists; libraries; user needs Md Fb Ec3
Social scientists; university departmental libraries; user needs Md Ge Ec3
Socially disadvantaged groups; reading habits 98 Ehh
Socio-cultural groups; geographical distribution influencing public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Az Eeo Ecd
Socio-economic factors; college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gic Ecd
Socio-economic factors; influence on reference enquiries; promotion of use Ru Az Ecd
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Socio-economic factors; metropolitan areas; new books; use of materials and services Ma Jjj Fx Ecd
Socio-economic groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Ecd
Socio-economic groups; use of materials and libraries Ma Fb Ecd
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Somerset, UK; research staff; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Fbk D238
Somerset, UK; students; technical college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gi Ebf D238
Somerset, UK; undergraduates; university libraries; user dissatisfactior Mf Gd Ebf D238
Somerset, UK; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd D238
Southampton, Hampshire, UK; geographical distribution; adult users; libraries Egk Eeo D227
Southampton, Hampshire, UK; geographical distribution; users; comparison with public libraries; location Qd Fv Az Eeo D227
Southampton, Hampshire, UK; libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fb D227
Southampton, Hampshire, UK; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv D227
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Southampton, Hampshire, UK; students; teacher-training college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gk Ebf D227
Southampton, Hampshire, UK; students; university libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gd Ebf D227
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Southampton, Hampshire, UK; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd D227
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Staffordshire, UK; students; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebf D246
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State libraries; user demands Me Ftv
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Statistical use study methods; library materials and services Nem
Stock weeding related to circulation; libraries Shc Aw Scx
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Students; academic libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gc Ebf
Students; academic libraries; use of materials and services influenced by noise conditions Qm Az Ma Gc Ebf
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Students; access to libraries; use of materials and services Ma Eqibf
Students; college libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gic Ebf
Students; college libraries; magazines and newspapers; use of materials and services Ma Ko + Kk Gic Ebf
Students; college libraries; microforms; user acceptance Mf Li Gic Ebf
Students; college libraries; periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Gic Ebf
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Students; college libraries; study habits; reasons for use Mj Gic Ebf
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Students; faculty staff; academic libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gc Ebm + Ebf
Students; faculty staff; college libraries; user satisfaction; study carrels Qop Mf Gic Ebm + Ebf
Students; faculty staff; Liberal Arts college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gim Ebm + Ebf
Students; Liberal Arts college libraries; reasons for use Mj Gim Ebf
Students; Liberal Arts college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gim Ebf
Students; libraries; reading patterns; reasons for use Mk Fb Ebf
Students; libraries; reasons for use; materials and services Mj Fb Ebf
Students; libraries; user needs Md Fb Ebf
Students; metropolitan libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fx Ebf
Students; physical education college libraries; reading patterns of users Mk Gj Ebf
Students; polytechnic college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gip Ebf
Students; public and academic libraries; user needs Md Gc + Fv Ebf
Students; public libraries; periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Fv Ebf
Students; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv Ebf
Students; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Ebf
Students; public libraries; user needs Md Fv Ebf
Students; public libraries in relation to college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gic Aw Fv Ebf
Students; secondary school libraries; reference works; use of materials and services Ma Kwc Gu Ebf
Students *see also* Graduates; undergraduates; postgraduates; extra mural students
Students; socio-economic factors; college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gic Ecdbf

Students; teacher training college libraries; borrowing habits She Gk Ebf
Students; teacher training college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gk Ebf
Students; teacher training college libraries; user demands Me Gk Ebf
Students; teachers; secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu Ec371.1 Ebf
Students; technical college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gi Ebf
Students; technical colleges; reading habits 98 Gi Ebf
Students; technological university libraries; user needs Md Gf Ebf
Students; university college libraries; reasons for use Mj Ge Ebf
Students; university departmental libraries; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Ma Ge Ebf
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Students; university libraries; books; use in reserve areas Qop Ma Jj Gd Ebf
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Students; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebf
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Students; use of materials and libraries Ma Fb Ebf
Study areas; libraries Qop
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Study habits; readers; reasons for use; library materials and services Mj
Study rooms; libraries Qoo
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Suburban areas; mobile services; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqg Eep
Suburban groups; city libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fx Eep
Suburban public libraries; user satisfaction; book catalogues Wa Uff Mf Fvep
Summertime; Midwestern States, USA; age groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Efz D78 C322
Summertime opening; Birmingham, Warwickshire, UK; postgraduates; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebj D248 C322
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Teacher-training college libraries; borrowing habits She Gk
Teacher-training college libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gk
Teacher-training college libraries; periodicals; borrowing habits She Km Gk
Teacher-training college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gk
Teacher-training college libraries; user demands Me Gk
Teachers and teaching management staff; college libraries; user needs Md Gic Ec371.1
Teachers; libraries; user needs Md Fb Ec371.1
Teachers; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Ec371.1
Teachers; school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gp Ec371.1
Teachers; secondary school libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gu Ec371.1
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Teaching machines *see* Programmed instruction
Teaching staff; use of materials and libraries Ma Fb Ebm
Technical college libraries; and school libraries; programmed instruction in use Rcd Lg Gp + Gi
Technical college libraries; reasons for use Mj Gi
Technical college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gi
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Technical subjects; user needs; libraries and materials Md L(62)
Technological university libraries; user needs Md Gf
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Teenagers; further education college libraries; reading patterns of users Mk Gm Egj
Teenagers; libraries; reasons for use Mj Fb Egi
Teenagers; libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fb Egi
Teenagers; metropolitan libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fx Egi
Teenagers; public libraries compared with school libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gp Ax Fv Egi
Teenagers; public libraries; Fine Arts materials; display activities; promotion of use Rkq L(73) Fv Egi
Teenagers; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv Egi
Teenagers; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Egi
Teenagers; public libraries; user needs Md Fv Egi
Teenagers; school libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gp Egi
Teenagers; secondary school libraries; reasons for use Mj Gu Egi
Teenagers; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Egi
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Tennessee, USA; reference libraries; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqm D768
Texas, USA; classroom collections; elementary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gtq D764
Texas, USA; faculty staff; college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gic Ebm D764
Texas, USA; female students; college libraries; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Ma Gic Ebfb D764
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Texas, USA; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv D764
Texas, USA; secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu D764
Texas, USA; students; use of materials influenced by book selection Sbc Az Ma Gic Ebf D764
Textbooks; use Ma Kwv
Textbooks; user demands; libraries and materials Me Kwv
Toronto, Ottawa, Canada; public libraries; leisure-time uses of materials and services Mo Fv D713
Tottenham, London, UK; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv D21
Travel distance, libraries *see* Geographical distribution

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Undergraduates *see also* Students
Undergraduates; instructions in use; libraries Rcd Ebf
Undergraduates; multi-media; use of materials and libraries Ma Lam Ebf
Undergraduates; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv Ebf
Undergraduates; university college Halls of residence libraries; use of materials and services Ma Ge Ebf
Undergraduates; university college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Ge Ebf
Undergraduates; university engineering libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(62) Ej Gd Ebf
Undergraduates; university libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gd Ebf
Undergraduates; university libraries; loan periods Sje Gd Ebf
Undergraduates; university libraries; sociology subjects; selective dissemination of information services; promotion of use Rp L(30) Gd Ebf
Undergraduates; university libraries; use; stack collections Sg Ma Gd Ebf
Undergraduates; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebf
Undergraduates; university libraries; user dissatisfaction Mf Gd Ebf
Undergraduates; university libraries; user satisfaction; dictionary and divided catalogues Xzh + Xt Mf Gd Ebf
United States of America *see* USA
University chemistry libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(54) Ej Gd
University college departmental libraries; user needs Md Ge
University college Halls of residence libraries; use of materials and services Ma Ge
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University college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Ge
University college science libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(5) Ej Ge
University departmental libraries; books; mathematical use models Nei Ma Jj Ge
University departmental libraries; information flow; use of materials and services Mc Ge
University departmental libraries; reasons for use; book requests Sbe Mj Jj Ge
University departmental libraries; reasons for use; subject catalogues Xa Mj Ge
University departmental libraries; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Ma Ge
University departmental libraries; use of materials and services Ma Ge
University departmental libraries; use of xerox copying services Skm(Xerox) Ma Ge
University departmental libraries; user needs Md Ge
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University engineering libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(62) Ej Gd
University Hall libraries; use of materials and services Ma Ge
University libraries; assistance to users; library catalogues Wa Rm Gd
University libraries; biology materials; use of materials and services Ma L(57) Gd
University libraries; book characteristics; user needs Md Jj Gd
University libraries; book stocks; loan capacity She Jj Gd
University libraries; books; borrowing habits She Jj Gd
University libraries; books; use in reserve areas Qop Ma Jj Gd
University libraries; books; use of materials and services Ma Jj Gd
University libraries; borrowing habits She Gd
University libraries; circulation of stock Shc Gd
University libraries; foreign language materials; use of materials and services Ma L(42) Gd
University libraries; humanities; use of materials and services Ma L(3) Gd
University libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gd
University libraries; inter-library loans Scm Gd
University libraries; loan period policies Sje Gd
University libraries; loan periods Sje Gd
University libraries; location; arrangement of reading areas Qopd Gd
University libraries; monographs; reasons for use Mj Kf Gd
University libraries; music collections; use; card catalogues of scores Wa Ufi Ma L(782/5) Gd
University libraries; periodicals; use; computer-based information retrieval systems Opq Ma Km Gd
University libraries; periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Gd
University libraries; periodicals; user needs Md Km Gd
University libraries; physics materials; circulation of stock Shc L(53) Hz Gd
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University libraries; reading habits of users 98 Gd
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University libraries; reasons for use Mj Gd
University libraries; reference enquiry work; promotion of use Ru Gd
University libraries research agencies; use of materials and services Ma Hg Gd
University libraries; research methodology; use of materials and services Ma Ne Gd
University libraries; science sections; information flow Mc L(5) Hz Gd
University libraries; scientific materials; user needs Md L(5) Hz Gd
University libraries; social science subjects; use of materials and services Ma L(3) Gd
University libraries; sociology subjects; selective dissemination of information services; promotion of use Rp L(30) Gd
University libraries; textbooks; use of materials and services Ma Kwv Gd
University libraries; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Ma Gd
University libraries; use; dictionary catalogues Xt Ma Gd
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University libraries; use of materials; reservation services Sjc Ma Gd
University libraries; use; reading rooms Qop Ma Gd
University libraries; use; stack collections Sg Ma Gd
University libraries; use; subject catalogues Xa Ma Gd
University libraries; user dissatisfaction; use; library catalogues Wa Mf Gd
University libraries; user dissatisfaction; use of materials and services Mf Gd
University libraries; user needs Md Gd
University libraries; user needs and effect on automatic data processing Op Aw Md Gd
University libraries; user needs; card catalogues Wa Ufi Md Gd
University libraries; user needs; library catalogues Wa Md Gd
University libraries; user needs; reading rooms Qop Md Gd
University libraries; user needs; study areas Qop Md Gd
University libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gd
University libraries; user satisfaction; dictionary and divided catalogues Xzn + Xt Mf Gd
University libraries; vandalism of materials Scy Gd
University mathematics departments; use of materials and libraries Ma L(51) Ej Ge
University medical libraries; behavioural science materials; borrowing habits She L(159.9) Hz L(61) Gd
University medical libraries; use; subject catalogues Xa Ma L(61) Gd
University medical departmental libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(61) Ej Ge
University physics and mathematics departmental libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(51 + 5) Ej Ge
University research laboratories; use of materials and libraries Ma Hg Gd
University science libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(5) Ej Gd
University science libraries; user needs Md L(5) Ej Gd
University scientific and engineering libraries; information flow Mc L(52) Hz Gd
Urban groups; public libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fv Eep
Urban planners; use of materials and libraries Ma Ec711.4
Urban public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvep
USA; academic libraries; serial publications; use of materials and services Ma Kh Gc D73
USA; academic libraries; ultrafiche; user needs; libraries and materials Md Li Gc D73
USA; academic libraries; use of accession books Uff Ma Gc D73
USA; academic libraries; use of books influenced by selection Sbc Az Ma Jj Gc D73
USA; academic libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gc D73
USA; academic libraries; use of stack collections Sg Ma Gc D73
USA; academic libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gc D73
USA; academic libraries; user satisfaction; classified catalogues Xu Mf Gc D73
USA; academic libraries; user satisfaction; Library of Congress classification scheme Xn Vsi(LoC) Mf Gc D73
USA; academic personnel; use of materials and libraries Ma Fb Ebd D73
USA; access; public libraries; user needs Md Fv Eqi D73
USA; adult education; user needs; libraries and materials Md L(374) D73
USA; adult education materials; use of materials and libraries Ma L(374) D73
USA; adult users; public libraries; media used in promoting services Rcz Fvgk D73
USA; adults; public libraries; user needs Md Fv Egk D73
USA; age groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Efz D73
USA; authors; libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fb Ec8 D73
USA; blind readers; state libraries; user demands Me Ftv Ehq D73
USA; books; statistical use study methods Nem Ma Jj D73
USA; books; university medical departmental libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(61) Ej Gd Jj D73
USA; books; use in library study rooms Qoo Ma Jj D73
USA; botanists and zoologists; university departmental libraries; information flow; use of materials and services Mc Ge Ec58 + 59 D756
USA; branch libraries; public libraries; reading patterns of users Mk Fvkt D73
USA; branch libraries; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fxkt D73
USA; branch libraries; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvkt D73
USA; branch libraries; public libraries; user needs Md Fvkt D73
USA; catholic youth groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Egid 282 D73
USA; chemists; university libraries; periodicals; use; computer-based information retrieval systems Opq Ma Km Gd Ec54 D73
USA; children (10-12 years); elementary school libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gt Egh D73
USA; children (10-12 years); public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Egh D73
USA; children (10-12 years); secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu Egh D73
USA; children; branch libraries; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvkt Eg D73
USA; children; city libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fxg D73
USA; children; county libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fw Eg D73
USA; children; elementary school libraries; centralized services; influence on reading skills 981.7 Az Njr Gt Eg D73
USA; children; periodicals; reading habits 984.42 Eg D73
USA; children; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Eg D73
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USA; classroom collections; elementary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gtq D73
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USA; college libraries; audio-visual materials; use of materials and services Ma Lg Gic D73
USA; college libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gic D73
USA; college libraries; reading patterns of users Mk Gic D73
USA; college libraries; reference enquiry work; promotion of use Ru Gic D73
USA; college libraries; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Ma Gic D73
USA; college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gic D73
USA; college libraries; user needs; study areas Qop Md Gic D73
USA; college libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gic D73
USA; college students; school library experiences; use of materials and services Ma Gp Ebf D73
USA; colleges; reading habits 98 Gic D73
USA; colleges of advanced technology libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gf D73
USA; community groups; academic libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gc Eeo D73
USA; community groups; branch libraries; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvkt Eeo D73
USA; community groups; branch libraries; public libraries; user needs Md Fvkt Eeo D73
USA; community groups; county libraries; user needs Md Fw Eeo D73
USA; community groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Eeo D73
USA; commuting students; public libraries; user needs Md Fv Eetbf D73
USA; county libraries; adult education programmes; user satisfaction Mf L(374) Fw D73
USA; county libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fw D73
USA; county libraries; user needs Md Fw D73
USA; county libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fw D73
USA; culturally disadvantaged groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Ehh D73
USA; disadvantaged groups; public and academic libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gc + Fv Ehh D73
USA; disadvantaged groups; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Ehh D73
USA; educational administration personnel; universities; selective dissemination of information services; promotion of use Rp Ebs D73
USA; educational groups; libraries; user needs Md Fb Ebd D73
USA; educational groups; user needs; materials and libraries Md Ebd D73
USA; educational planners; user needs Md Ec371.1 D73
USA; the elderly; hospital nursing home, public libraries service to; use of materials and services Ma Fvj Ho Ego D73
USA; the elderly; public libraries; publication activities; promotion of use Rk Fv Ego D73
USA; elementary school libraries; book circulation Shc Jj Gt D73
USA; elementary school libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gt D73
USA; elementary school libraries; non-book media; use of materials and services Ma Lam Gt D73
USA; elementary school libraries; reading guidance programmes; promotion of use Rgi Gt D73
USA; elementary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gt D73
USA; faculty and teaching staff; use of materials and libraries Ma Fb Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; academic libraries; loan period policies Sje Gc Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; academic libraries; use of study areas Qop Ma Gc Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; academic libraries; user satisfaction, awareness Mf Gc Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; bibliographic services; college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gic Eqt Eqm D73
USA; faculty staff; college libraries; publication activities; promotion of use Rk Gic Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gic Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; university college libraries; use of materials and services Ma Ge Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; university libraries; circulation of stock Shc Gd Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; university libraries; reading habits 98 Gd Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; university libraries; reasons for use Mj Gd Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; university libraries; user needs Md Gd Ebm D73
USA; faculty staff; university libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gd Ebm D73
USA; farmers; public libraries; user needs Md Fv Ec631.007.1 D73
USA; female socially disadvantaged groups; reading habits 98 Ehhbb D73
USA; female students; college libraries; use; card catalogues Wa Ufi Ma Gic Ebfb D73
USA; graduates; academic libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gc Ebi D73
USA; graduates; faculty staff; university physics and mathematics departmental libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(51 + 5) Ej Ge Ebm + Ebi D73
USA; graduates; reading habits 98 Ebi D73
USA; graduates; university libraries; periodicals; user needs Md Km Gd Ebi D73
USA; graduates; university libraries; reasons for use Mj Gd Ebi D73
USA; graduates; university libraries; social science subjects; use of materials and services Ma L(3) Gd Ebi D73
USA; handicapped users;libraries Fb Eh D73
USA; housebound services; public libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fv Efh D73
USA; information services; medium-sized public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvkd Eqt D73
USA; journals; university departmental medical libraries; use of materials and services Ma L(61) Ej Ge Kn D73
USA; journals; university medical libraries; behavioural science materials; borrowing habits She L(159.9) Hz L(61) Kn D73
USA; Liberal Arts college libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gim D73
USA; libraries; book circulation Shc Jj Fb D73
USA; libraries; reading; reasons for use Mk Fb D73
USA; libraries; reading habits of users 98 Fb D73
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USA; libraries; reasons for use; bibliographic sources Sbg Mj Fb D73
USA; libraries; record collections; use of materials and services Ma Lv Fb D73
USA; libraries; serial publications; geography subjects; use of materials and services Ma L(91) Kh Fb D73
USA; libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fb D73
USA; libraries; use; subject catalogues Xa Ma Fb D73
USA; libraries; user demands (question-negotiation) Me Fb D73
USA; libraries; user needs Md Fb D73

USA; libraries; user needs; Library of Congress classification scheme Xn Vsi(LoC) Md Fb D73
USA; libraries; user needs; stock weeding related to circulation Shc Aw Scx Md Fb D73
USA; library book shops Sjt D73
USA; low education groups; urban public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvep Ece D73
USA; metropolitan libraries; gramophone records; user demands Me Lv Fx D73
USA; metropolitan libraries; reasons for use Mj Fx D73
USA; metropolitan libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fx D73
USA; metropolitan libraries; user needs Md Fx D73
USA; Mexican-Americans; use of materials and libraries Ma Eei D73
USA; microforms; user needs; libraries and materials Md Li D73
USA; middle-class urban groups; public libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fv Eepcf D73
USA; mining technology college libraries; book circulation Shc Jj Gi D73
USA; mobile services; city libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fxqg D73
USA; mobile services; county libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fwqg D73
USA; municipal libraries; government publications; use of materials and services Ma Jn Fx D73
USA; negroes; access; school librarics; use of materials and services Ma Gp Eqi Eeh D73
USA; negroes; elementary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gt Eeh D73
USA; negroes; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Eeh D73
USA; negroes; secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu Eeh D73
USA; negroes; secondary school libraries; user needs Md Gu Eeh D73
USA; non-resident groups; libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fb Eet D73
USA; non-resident groups; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fveet D73
USA; non-resident groups; reference services; public libraries; user needs Md Fvqm Eet D73
USA; occupational influence; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv Az Ecd D73
USA; postgraduates; university libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gd Ebj D73
USA; public libraries; book review radio broadcasts; promotion of use Rkogi Fv D73
USA; public libraries; business sections; use of materials and services Ma L(65) Hz Fv D73
USA; public libraries compared with elementary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gt Ax Fv D73
USA; public libraries; display activities; promotion of use Rkq Fv D73
USA; public libraries; foreign language gramophone records; user demands Me Lv(41) Fv D73
USA; public libraries; government publications; use of materials and services Ma Jn Fv D73
USA; public libraries; use; influenced by location of materials and services Qd Az Ma Fv D73
USA; public libraries (large); periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Fvkc D73
USA; public libraries; local history sections; use of materials and services Ma L(94) Fv D73
USA; public libraries; music sections; use of materials and services Ma L(78) Hz Fv D73
USA; public libraries; paperbacks; use of materials and services Ma Jjp Fv D73
USA; public libraries; periodicals; science and technology subjects; use of materials and services Ma L(5) Km Fv D73
USA; public libraries; promotion activities; use Rk Fv D73
USA; public libraries; publication activities; promotion of use Rk Fv D73
USA; public libraries; quality categorisation of books; effect on reading habits 984.8 Fv D73
USA; public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fv D73
USA; public libraries; reference enquiry work; promotion of use Ru Fv D73
USA; public libraries; textbooks; user demands Me Kwv Fv D73
USA; public libraries; use; influenced by location of library materials and services Qd Az Ma Fv D73
USA; public libraries; use; influenced by television 86 Az Ma Fv D73
USA; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fv D73
USA; public libraries; use; subject catalogues Xa Ma Fv D73
USA; public libraries; user demands Me Fv D73
USA; public libraries; user needs Md Fv D73
USA; public libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fv D73
USA; pure and applied scientists; university libraries; science sections; information flow Mc L(5) Hz Gd Ec5/6 D73
USA; racial discrimination; access; public libraries Fv Eqieh D73
USA; racial groups; access; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqi Eeh D73
USA; recreation use of library rooms Qoos Mo D73
USA; reference services; public libraries; periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Fvqm D73
USA; reference services; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqm D73
USA; reference services; public libraries; user needs Md Fvqm D73
USA; reference services; secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu Eqm D73
USA; reference services; university libraries; use; subject catalogues Xa Ma Gd Eqm D73
USA; reference services; user needs; libraries and materials Md Fbqm D73
USA; referral centres; user needs; libraries and materials Md Eqx D73
USA; research services; public libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fvqx D73
USA; resident groups; libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fb Eeo D73
USA; research use of materials and libraries Mm D73
USA; rural areas; county libraries; use of materials and services Ma Fweer D73
USA; rural community groups; user needs Md Eer D73
USA; rural public libraries; reasons for use Mj Fver D73
USA; rural public libraries; user needs Md Fver D73
USA; rural public libraries; user satisfaction Mf Fver D73

USA; school children; public and school libraries; user needs Md Gp + Fv Eg D73
USA; school libraries; instructions in use Rcd Gp D73
USA; school libraries; library books compared with textbooks; use of materials and services Ma Kwv Ax Jj Gp D73
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USA; school libraries; promotion of reading; reading programmes 982 Gp D73
USA; school libraries; scientific materials; promotion of use Rc L(5) Hz Gp D73
USA; school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gp D73
USA; scientific and technical subjects; user needs; libraries and materials Md L(5) D73
USA; scientists; university college departmental libraries; user needs Md Ge Ec5 D73
USA; secondary school libraries; computer-assisted instructions in use Rcd Opq Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; current awareness services; promotion of use Ro Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; education of librarians influence upon use of libraries Ma Az Bm Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; magazines; use of materials and services Ma Ko Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; mathematical materials; use of materials and services Ma L(51) Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; paperbacks; use of materials and services Ma Jjp Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; paperbacks; user acceptance Mf Jjp Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; periodicals; use of materials and services Ma Km Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; reading patterns of users Mk Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; reasons for use Mj Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; reference sources; user needs Md Kwc Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; use of materials and services Ma Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; user needs Md Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; user satisfaction Mf Gu D73
USA; secondary school libraries; vocational guidance materials; use of materials and services Ma L(371.048) Gu D73
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